12 PAGES

The New York Times.

With Review of Books and Art

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,175. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday.—FAIR, decidedly COLDER.

Wheat, 97⅛; corn, 28½; cotton, 7 15-16.

Stock Market.—Dull and heavy.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday a large number of members protested against the course of newspapers and individuals who asked prompt action on the arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The President and Secretary of State were criticised freely in this connection. A protest from the Greater Republic of Central America against the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill was read. It provoked some heated remarks from friends of the bill. In the House, the Texas Court bill was passed over the President's veto, after a discussion in which the President was criticised for not being more accessible to Congressmen.—Pages 1 and 2.

THE LEGISLATURE.—No quorum was present in the Senate yesterday. In the Assembly scarcely half the members were present. The Richmond County Police bill was advanced to third reading. Six unimportant bills were passed. Both houses adjourned until Monday night.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Cardinal Angelo Bianchi died yesterday at Rome, Sir Isaac Pitman at London, Comte de Remusat at Paris. The floods in Spain are increasing. Reports from Bombay are said to exaggerate the seriousness of the plague. A severe easterly gale prevails in Great Britain and Northwestern Europe.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Herman R. Palmer, son of Secretary of State Palmer, died yesterday in Albany.

The World's Columbian Exposition Company has entered judgment for $84,009.75 against the Ferris Wheel Company.

Two noted thieves, who once robbed the Bank of England, are in jail in Chicago, on a charge of attempted swindling.

Lyman J. Gage of Chicago yesterday said he was considering whether he would accept the post of Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Goff was at Canton, and it was believed he would become a Cabinet member. C. L. Magee of Pittsburg urged the appointment of P. C. Knox, and Gen. Alger discussed his chances.

A body of Spanish troops has relieved the garrison at Guamo, which had been besieged for fourteen days by the Cubans. Eighty-three claims by American citizens against Spain have been filed at Washington. The demands are for more than $10,000,000. Gen. Weyler has ordered the burning of plantations in Havana where rebels might find refuge, and Madrid business men are indignant. The Mayor of Havana has resigned.

Page 2.

Great Britain has discontinued Uruan military post in British Guiana.

Dr. Percy Bryant of Buffalo comes to the Manhattan State Hospital as Medical Superintendent.

Michael Egan, one of the four men who broke out of Ludlow Street Jail Jan. 14, is again in custody.

It was rumored at Albany yesterday that "Lou" Payn might yet release Gov. Black from his supposed obligation to appoint Payn Insurance Superintendent.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford refused to say whether or not he had requested his parishioners to stay away from the Bradley-Martin ball. He explained, however, that he thought such ostentatious displays were calculated to irritate the suffering poor, and furnish texts for socialistic agitators.

At the session of the Coast and Harbor Defense and Improvement Convention at Tampa, Fla., yesterday, various recommendations to Congress were resolved upon. Gen. E. A. McAlpin of New York presided. Gen. Horace Porter was made President of the new National Defense Association.

Page 3.

Oscar Hammerstein was indicted for maintaining a nuisance at Olympia Music Hall in producing a travesty on the Seeley dinner.

Nearly all the Chicago clothing manufacturers will join the National organization which has just been perfected in New York.

Prof. Charles Gilbert of Newark lectured before the Public Educational Association on the bad effects of formalism in the schoolroom.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach discussed labor legislation with Chief McDonough of the Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspector O'Leary.

Gov. Bushnell and Chairman Hanna had a conference at Columbus yesterday. It is asserted that Foraker and Bushnell are really opposed to Hanna for Senator.

The John Good Cordage Works in Long Island City, one of the largest plants in the world, was seized by Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County last evening to satisfy a claim of $50,000 of Gen. David H. McAlpin.

The Regents of the University decided yesterday that after this year the degree of LL. B. shall not be conferred by a law school unless the graduate shall have passed an examination for admission to the bar of the State.

James McCartney, a contractor, was elected Tammany leader in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District in place of Henry D. Purroy last night. A faction led by Adolph Hottenroth made much trouble in the committee meeting of the Thirty-fourth District, and finally left the hall.

Columbia students held a mass meeting yesterday to protest against the order of the University Union for the disbandment of the '97 crew. Subscriptions of $3,000 to help the crew were announced and a collection at the meeting amounted to $323.

The annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association was given at the Waldorf Hotel last night. Speeches were made by President Tucker, Col. John J. McCook, Samuel W. McCall, William B. Putney, and F. S. Streeter. A letter from the Earl of Dartmouth was received.

Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line said his company would lease a pier at Thirty-fourth Street, in this city, provided the War Department permitted the Dock Department to extend the pier headline. The company would probably retain the piers in Hoboken for freight ships in event of the change.

Page 4.

The Greater New York Charter Commission yesterday adopted several of Corporation Counsel Scott's suggestions. The Presidents of boroughs, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel will become members of the Board of Public Improvements. The membership of the Board of Health and the Board of Assessors was increased to five.

Four men who tried Thursday afternoon to rob the bank of Henry Pinkus, 216 Grand Street, were all in custody yesterday morning. They were indicted, and, pleading guilty, were sentenced yesterday, three of them to State prison and one to the Elmira Reformatory.

Judge Fitzgerald yesterday dismissed the demurrer interposed by the Directors of the American Tobacco Company to the indictments charging them with conspiracy. There is no appeal from the decision, and the men must stand trial.

The Boatowners' Association met in this city yesterday to ask the Dock Department to set aside a portion of the city water front for the free use of commerce, particularly for the free use of canalboats.

At the trial of Police Captain Sheehan yesterday Perry Steddle continued his testimony on policy shops. Lawyer Grant announced that he was prepared to show that Detective Waters had lied.

It was announced in Brooklyn yesterday that the board of experts recently appointed will favor the use of both surface and elevated through cars on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Ellis Island officials are busy preparing for an extensive disinfecting plant. The one that was at Camp Low, Sandy Hook, will be transferred to the island.

Mrs. Martha Burns of Buffalo tried to throw herself and her two children in front of a locomotive. The act was prompted by family troubles.

Water colors and drawings by Zogbaum brought only $2,937.50 at public sale. The Munoz sale was finished, bringing in about $17,000.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has issued an order prohibiting the indorsement of National Guard officers by their subordinates.

Page 5.

The annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance was held yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Bradford told of missionary work in Japan, and resolutions were adopted asking for Congressional approval of the arbitration treaty.

The three days' session of the Order of King's Daughters and Sons was closed at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church with addresses by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Mrs. Ballington-Booth of the Volunteers, and others.

Page 7.

Lieut. J. K. Ryan of the Sixth Cavalry was married yesterday at West Point to Miss Katherine M. Torney, daughter of Col. Torney, Chief Surgeon at the Military Academy.

The Duchess County Grand Jury has indicted the Rev. George D. Silliman of Albany for taking his son home on a train from St. Stephen's College while the boy was ill with diphtheria and under quarantine.

A party of white farmers in Tennessee attacked a number of negroes who were accused of theft. One of the latter killed a farmer named Conn.

At a large meeting in the Cooper Union, attended by about 2,500 people, Abraham Gruber outlined the changes which he advocated in the civil service system in this State, and resolutions were adopted demanding the instant abolition of the present laws.

Sophomores of the University of Illinois engaged in riotous proceedings to break up a sociable which was being held by Freshmen.

Page 11.

G. S. McAlpin yesterday defeated L. T. Davenport by three birds in a 100-bird shooting match at Larchmont.

The hockey teams of the New York Athletic Club and the New York Hockey Club played last night at the St. Nicholas Rink. Each side made two goals.

At the Broadway Athletic Club George Dixon defeated "Billy" Murphy in the sixth round of a boxing bout. In the fight between Frank O'Neal of Chicago and "Paddy" Fenton of Boston, Fenton landed a knock-out blow in the seventh round.

Papers were served on Commissioner Collis and others in the mandamus proceedings begun to compel that officer to remove sidewalk obstructions in Vesey Street. A formal complaint and demand for his removal are being prepared, and criminal proceedings are planned.

Page 12.

Samuel L. Judson, probably the oldest lawyer in this city, died suddenly on a station of the Kings County Elevated Road, Brooklyn, last night.

The Divver faction of Democrats in the Second Assembly District decided to ask Tammany to make an investigation and decide which faction has the support of the district.

At the Klein arson trial in Brooklyn yesterday, Betsey Swartz testified that the Klein fire was accidental. Two others testified that Klein was at a lodge meeting on the night of the fire.

A man who says he is a plumber, named Nicholas T. Nelson, was committed to the Tombs yesterday on the evidence of a Westchester detective. The latter charged that he is Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast reviewed the Eighth Regiment at its armory last evening. He presented the State decoration for long and faithful service to six members of the regiment and complimented the regiment as a whole.

A swindler recently got two passes to Buffalo from Chauncey M. Depew. He got $10 from Fred S. Gibbs, and tried to trick Edward Lauterbach. He forged the name of Homer Fort, a newspaper man, to accomplish his purpose.

Attorney General Harmon last night made a statement describing the steps which have been taken to foreclose upon the Union Pacific. It is claimed that the sale will bring at least $45,754,000, which is equal to the amount of the subsidy bonds, with interest.

The injunction recently granted by Justice Truax, in the suit brought by Catherine L. Beekman and others against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, to restrain the company from proceeding with the construction of its proposed extension on King's Bridge Road and elsewhere, has been in part upheld by a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Two boys, John H. Hunter, sixteen years old, and Joseph Dolan, are in the Harlem prison, charged with robbing the home of Hunter's father. They were detected in the act, and young Hunter attempted to strike his father and mother with a slungshot. They stole only a French clock, and that led to their arrest. The father does not know of his son's guilt, being seriously ill in a hospital, as the result of an accident.

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ORGANIZED CLOTHING FIRMS.

Chicago Manufacturers Will Promptly Join the National Association Just Formed in New York.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22.—The clothing manufacturers of Chicago are almost unanimously in sympathy with the purposes of the National Clothiers' Association, whose organization has just been completed in New York.

The firms in the local association who combined last Winter to fight the striking garment workers, with one exception, enter the National organization, and several who were not members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Chicago will fall into line.

Among the clothing manufacturers in Chicago who will be represented in the National Clothiers' Association are the following: Kuh, Nathan & Fischer; Ederheimer, Stein & Co.; Cahn, Wampold & Co.; Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co.; B. Knupenheimer & Co.; Guthman, Ullman & Silverman; Cohn Clothing Company; Simon, Leopold & Solomon; Clemont, Bane & Co.; L. Abt & Sons; M. Born & Co.; M. Cohn & Son; Rosenwald & Weil; Hart & Obendorf; Morris, Goldschmidt & Stern; I. Rothschild & Co.; L. C. Wachsmuth & Co., and Work Brothers & Co. The one large house which holds aloof from the organization is that of Hart, Schafner & Marx, which has been a prominent member of the local association.

"We are opposed to any combination of the kind," said Harry Hart. "We are determined to manage our own business in a way that suits ourselves. We do not believe in consolidations for the purpose of regulating business, whether they are formed of labor or capital. When we cannot conduct our own affairs without organization of this kind, we will step down and out. The history of all combines and trusts is that in the end they fall of their own weight, with the exception of the Standard Oil Company. When an aggregation of capital or an aggregation of labor seeks to regulate commerce, it must fail."

The others vigorously deny that the association is in any sense a trust.

Mrs. McKinley to Shop in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President-elect, will come here next week on a shopping visit. She probably will leave Canton Tuesday. She will buy gowns for the inauguration and other things.

SIEGE OF GUAMO RAISED

BODY OF SPANISH TROOPS RELIEVES THE GARRISON.

Cubans Give Up Their Attempt to Capture the Position, and Retreat —Close of a Fourteen Days' Vigorous Campaign.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Upon the return to Manzanillo of the gunboat Centinela after the sinking in the Cauto River of her consort, the Relampago, by the explosion of a torpedo planted by the rebels, orders were given for a force of Spanish troops to proceed to Guamo to relieve the besieged garrison there, which had been the object of the naval expedition.

The relieving expedition was under the command of Col. Tovar, who, with his brigade, marched along the left bank of the Cauto River, meeting detached parties of rebels at various places along the route. At Gayamo the insurgents were gathered in quite strong force, but after a short engagement they were driven from the town. The Spanish force then proceeded for Guamo, where they found that the insurgents who had been attempting the capture of the fort had disappeared.

It was learned that the rebels had attacked the fort on Jan. 6. They were in two columns, one operating from the right bank of the river, being under the command of Calixto Garcia, and the other, operating from the left bank, being led by Rabi. Many attempts were made to carry the fort by assault, but in every instance the garrison compelled the enemy to retire. The insurgents had artillery and the projectiles from their cannon unroofed the fort, but did no serious damage to the heavy walls of the structure.

Finding themselves unable to capture the Spanish position, the rebels determined to attempt to compel its surrender by cutting off the supply of water. In pursuance of this object trenches were dug in front of the place from which the garrison obtained its water, and a detachment of rebels was placed there to prevent the troops approaching.

The garrison, however, had sufficient water to last with economy until the rebels, evidently hearing of the approach of the reinforcements, raised the siege and retired. Some time before the enemy disappeared they blew up with dynamite a barge that was employed as a pontoon for the passage of troops across the river.

The siege lasted for fourteen days. The garrison lost three killed and eight wounded, while twelve men were made sick by the close confinement within the walls of the fort, the scant rations, and short supply of water.

WEYLER AROUSES MADRID.

His Latest Order Calls Forth a Vigorous Protest.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Havana says that Gen. Weyler has ordered the destruction within three days of all the plantations and buildings in the Province of Havana that would be likely to prove useful to the rebels.

The Madrid Chamber of Commerce and other bodies here have cabled to Gen. Weyler protesting against the order, as its execution will result in the destruction of much valuable property, without serving any practical purpose.

The dispatch adds that Gen. Weyler has recalled Gen. Pin, the commander of the troops in the Province of Santa Clara, apparently for the reason that he had held conferences with land-owners in that province respecting Gen. Weyler's order to prevent the rebels from obtaining food.

THE REBELS DEFEATED.

A Sharp Conflict in Matanzas Province.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The Spanish brigade under Gen. Molin, which has been operating in the vicinity of Zarabanda and Guamo, in the Province of Matanzas, has had an engagement with several combined parties of rebels, who were defeated and routed. In their flight many of the rebels threw themselves into the Hanabana River, and fifteen were drowned and twenty-four perished by sinking in the mud. The troops lost two killed and seven wounded.

Alfredo Rodriguez Garcia and two other prisoners were shot this morning at Santa Clara for the crime of rebellion.

The Mayor of Havana has resigned. The Diario de la Marina suggests the appointment of a military officer to fill the vacancy.

Gen. Weyler is now at Palos, in the Province of Matanzas.

CLAIMS OF AMERICANS.

Ten Million Dollars Demanded of Spain as Damages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In response to a resolution the President to-day transmitted to the Senate a list of the claims filed in the Department of State by American citizens against Spain arising out of the insurrection in the Island of Cuba, together with such correspondence relating to the capture of the schooner Competitor and the persons claiming American citizenship taken on that vessel as he does not deem it incompatible with the public interest to communicate. The list of claims includes eighty-three, the amounts aggregating nearly $10,000,000 in cases where the amount is stated. They are:

For Arrest and Imprisonment—August Bolton, $10,000; John J. Ferrer, $25,000; John A. Sowers, $200,000; William A. and Louis H. Glean, $150,000; Walter G. Dygert, $100,000; José M. Carballo, $60,000; Thomas R. Dawley, $100,000; Gustave Richilieu, "a fair indemnity"; Adolphus Torres, $25,000.

Property Losses—George Fortier, $32,450; L. F. Marejon y Marquez, $15,000; W. G. Thorne, $25,000; M. D. J. Garcia y Pino, $200,000; Manuel Prieto, $55,850; Miguel de La Vega y Gever, $71,863; J. Sanches y Coba, $16,290; F. J. Terry y Dorticos, $202,925; J. C. de Albornoz O'Farrill, $103,105; A. C. de Albornoz O'Farrill, $130,703; Heine Safety Boiler Company, $27,316; Central Tuinucu Sugar Cane Manufacturing Company, $527,480; Charles Rosa, $882,840; —— Rabelesco, $25,785; Joheph M. Duenas, $15,000; P. P. de Leon, $379,000; J. F. de Cossio, $20,000; Samuel T. Tolon, $100,000; A. L. Terry y Dorticos and A. E. Terry, $81,888; A. E. Terry, $110,500; Thomas F. Rodriguez, $61,000; Oscar Giguel, $100,000; José Tur, $251,500; Adolfa Santa Maria, $120,803; Enrequito Santa Maria, $94,953; Joseph M. Fernandez, $61,115; George Beckel, $75,000; Mrs. C. J. Diaz de Clarke, $116,335; John F. Java, $90,585; José Ygnacio Toscano, $15,000; Pedro P. Ortiz, $84,000; F. J. Cázanos, $39,843; J. G. and J. M. Delgado, $178,534; José Antonio Yznaga, $156,500; Ricardo Machado, $64,900; Francisco Seigile, $778,510; José Rafael de les Reyes y Garcia and wife, $729,161; F. P. Montes, $160,000; Andres L. Terry, $334,905; Perfecto Lacosti, $662,900; William A. Glean, $4,668; Louis M. Glean, $7,547; Whiting & Co., $60,240; Mrs. A. L. Whiting, $17,000; J. B. Carillo de Albornoz, $36,000; Ignacio Larrondo, $129,472; Cristobal N. Madan, $88,000; A. A. Martinez, $35,000; Joaquin F. Cruz and wife, $70,000; George W. Hyatt, $285,490; Manuel A. R. Moralez, $275,000; Teresa Joerg, $2,500; James A. Glean, $28,425; Peter S. Rodriguez, $40,796; Antonio M. Jiminez, $19,158; Pedro C. Casanova, $40,400; Frederick Allobey, $23,166; José M. Carraballo, $90,470; Angel Gronlier, $34,779; Albert V. Goicouria, $130,000; Rosa A. Maraghano, $30,000; Juana M. C. Maraghano, $25,000; J. de Armas y Armas, $69,525; Maximo M. Diaz, $10,000.

For Expulsion—Peter Dominguez, $10,000; William W. Gay, $25,000.

Killing of Son—S. N. Lopez, Manuel F. Lopez, $100,000.

Personal Injuries—Pedro C. Casanova, $40,000; Frederick L. Craycraft, $25,000; Peter E. Rivery, suitable indemnity; Samuel T. Tolon, $50,000.

Wants to Fight for Cuba.

A well-dressed, rugged looking man, twenty-five years old, called on Gen. T. Estrada Palma, at the Junta, yesterday, and announced his desire to join the Cuban insurgents in the field. His name is Pio Rosado, and he had come from Iquique, Chile. His uncle, Francisco Rosado, he said, was killed at Bayamo in the ten years' war, and after the war his father, being compelled to leave the island, settled in Chile, where he had since become wealthy. He had taken no interest in the present war until he had heard of the death of Maceo. That had aroused him, and being too old to take the field himself, he gave his son $1,000 and started him off. The son will probably join the next expedition.

Benefit for Cuban Refugees.

The Marti Charity Association gave a ball last night at the Lexington Avenue Opera House for the benefit of the home maintained by the association at 216 East Thirty-third Street for Cuban refugees. This is a home where poor and destitute Cubans are furnished with clothing, food, and shelter. The ball was largely attended. Emilio Agramonte, Angel S. Arias, Antonio C. Gonzalez, Dr. Buenaventura H. Portuondo, Emilio Agramonte, Jr., Gerardo Forrest, Marino de la Pena, Vicente Diaz Comas, Dr. J. R. Alvarez, Dr. Virgilio de Zayas Bazan, and Cayetano Ribas were the Reception Committee.

A PASSENGER DISAPPEARS.

Supposed He Fell from a Train Into the Savannah River.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—An unknown white man, passenger on an outgoing Southern train, disappeared last night at 11 o'clock, while the train was going through a dark bridge over the Savannah River, between this city and Augusta.

It is supposed he fell into the river and was drowned. He said he had a ticket to Van Cluse. The conductor asked him for the ticket just as the train entered the bridge. He said he could not find it. The conductor passed on and left him fumbling in his pocket for the ticket, standing on the platform.

After the train had crossed the river the conductor looked for the man and could not find him.

A search was made this morning along the track, but nothing could be found. The man's disappearance is mysterious. There are no signs on the bridge of his having fallen through. This is the only reasonable solution, however. The river will be searched for the body.

THE FERRIS WHEEL COMPANY.

Chicago Exposition Company Enters a Judgment Against It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Judgment for $84,009.75 in favor of the World's Columbian Exposition Company was entered to-day in Judge Burke's court, against the Ferris Wheel Company.

The contract between the fair people and the wheel company was that the wheel company was to retain all its gate receipts until $300,000 should be taken in. This was to allow for the cost of the big wheel. After that the fair was to receive 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the company, but the share of the exposition company was not to exceed $400,000 for the entire term of the exhibition.

The amount of the judgment entered to-day represents the amount claimed by the fair as its share.

ARREST OF NOTED THIEVES.

A Swindling Scheme of Men Who Once Stole Millions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Men who once stole millions are reduced to a pitiful attempt at petty swindling by forging letterheads! Such was the spectacle presented at the Central Station to-day when George McDonald and Edwin Noyes Hills were led toward dingy cells.

McDonald and Hills, two of the men who robbed the Bank of England of £1,000,000, and who served long sentences for their crime, hung their heads and looked almost heartbroken. McDonald, it is alleged, ordered a firm of printers at Joliet to make a set of letterheads of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, but the printers, learning that the order was not genuine, caused the men's arrest.

Branch Headquarters in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—H. H. Rand of Chicago, who has been here several days, says there probably will be a branch of permanent Republican Headquarters located in Chicago. If so, it is expected here, Mr. Rand will be in charge. He already has made contracts to supply the Republican country press with plate matter.

Dinner at the Brazilian Minister's.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. De Mendonça entertained at dinner this evening the Venezuelan Minister and Miss Andrade, the Swiss Minister and Mr. Hatch, the Minister of Ecuador, the Corean Minister and Mrs. Tak Ye, the Turkish Minister, Mrs. Lindsley, Miss Sherrill, Mr. and Mrs. Le Oliveira Lima, and Mr. and Mrs. Mario De Mendonça.

Suicide of Prof. John G. Dow.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—Prof. John G. Dow, thirty-five years old, committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. Until about eight months ago he was a professor in the rhetoric department of the University of Wisconsin. He graduated from the Edinburgh University with the highest honors, and had always been considered a brilliant scholar.

GAGE AND THE TREASURY

The Chicago Banker Undecided Whether to Enter the Cabinet.

JUDGE GOFF VISITS CANTON.

He Will Probably Be One of President McKinley's Advisers — New York State May Not Secure a Portfolio.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The offer of the Treasury portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet has been made to Lyman J. Gage. It now remains for Mr. Gage to decide whether he will accept. He said to-day he was considering if he could bring himself to take the office.

In order to take a place in the Cabinet Mr. Gage would have to resign his office as President of the First National Bank, retire from the Directorate of that institution, and surrender his holdings of stock, not only in that, but in any other bank of which he might be a stockholder. These were the reasons why he hesitated to say he would accept the Treasury portfolio.

The proposition which has been made to him on the subject was evidently a matter of the deepest concern to him to-day. He was nervous and seemingly preoccupied when asked whether he had decided to accept the Treasury portfolio.

"It is not quite true that the place has been offered to me," he said to THE NEW YORK TIMES representative.

"What overtures have been made to you concerning it?"

"It would not be correct to say I had been tendered the position."

"Has the President-elect asked you if you would consider the acceptation of it?"

"I cannot say that he has. Persons have spoken to me about it. The offer, if any, was only inferential."

"What answer did you make?"

"I have given no answer."

"Would not the Secretaryship of the Treasury be acceptable to you?"

"Well, it involves much."

"Your retirement from the First National Bank?" was suggested.

"Oh, yes; both as President and Director."

"Would it be expected of you to dispose of your stock in the bank also?"

"I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury would be subject to criticism if he was a stockholder in a bank."

"Are you considering whether you can afford to accept the place?"

"Considerable sacrifice is involved in the acceptance."

"How soon do you expect to make answer?"

"I cannot say."

"Will you answer to-day?"

"No, but probably in two or three days."

The rumor first heard to-day, and which was current in Cleveland, embodied the hint that Mr. Gage's appointment, in a measure, would be due to his prominence in the ranks of the gold Democrats. Mr. Gage says he will not accept the portfolio if it is made on this condition. Mr. Gage is not a gold Democrat, but an independent Republican. He voted for Cleveland in the Cleveland-Harrison campaign, and is still a warm admirer of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The suggestion of Lyman J. Gage of Chicago for Secretary of the Treasury in the McKinley Cabinet does not meet with favor among the Republicans here. They insist that Major McKinley might as well go into Wall Street to find his Treasury chief. It is urged that Mr. Gage is too closely identified with what is called the money power to be seriously considered. The Republicans think Mr. Gage as the chief fiscal officer of an administration devoted to the cause of protection would be very much embarrassed if called upon to prepare a report defending a system of high tariff schedules.

Not one of the Republican leaders in Congress but believes that if Mr. Gage's appointment should be authoritatively announced it would create a storm of indignation on the Republican side of the Senate, which John Sherman would be unable to suppress.

Senator Cullom's friends believe the talk about Gage was started for the express purpose of bringing about complications in Illinois, which would make it impracticable or impolitic for Mr. McKinley to invite Cullom into his Cabinet.

GOFF'S CHANCES GOOD.

New York May Not Secure a Cabinet Place.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, who is one of Major McKinley's most valued personal friends, left for his home this evening.

"My visit has been a charming and satisfactory one," said Mr. Goff. "I had not seen Major McKinley for several years and we had a good many things besides politics to talk about. In a political way our discussion was pretty exhaustive concerning the Southern situation. Major McKinley is looking remarkably well and is in the best of spirits."

"Are you in the Cabinet?" was asked.

"I cannot say that I am," answered Judge Goff.

The understanding here is that a portfolio will be offered to Judge Goff, and that he will accept. At present, his status in respect to the McKinley Administration is not unlike that of ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts and Judge Joseph McKenna of California. Judge Goff will doubtless be either Attorney General or Postmaster General.

Ex-Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire and Messrs. S. M. Weld and Charles H. Dolton of Boston talked with Major McKinley to-day about T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston for the Cabinet, but there is no reason for supposing that the New England member of the Cabinet will not be ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts.

A new Cabinet possibility was suggested to-day by C. L. Magee, who stated that the friends of P. C. Knox, a lawyer of Pittsburg, would suggest to Major McKinley the expediency of making Knox Attorney General.

There has been much speculation here to-day regarding the New York member of Major McKinley's Cabinet, and the suggestion has been made that the President-elect may decline to appoint any one from that State if the factional pressure is too fierce.

Congressman F. H. Wilson of Brooklyn was to-day suggested for the position of Secretary of the Navy.

Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the President-elect, fell on a slippery sidewalk this afternoon and broke her arm.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Victims Die in the Roads and Are Eaten by Jackals.

PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 22.—A letter has been received here from the Rev. Benjamin Mitchell, who, with his wife and Miss Ida Kinsey, a Portland girl, is stationed at Bina, in the Central Province of India, right in the heart of the district which is being now devastated by famine. In his letter Mr. Mitchell says:

"We are surrounded by famine-stricken people who are dying for want of food. They are not only dying in our village, but on our roads. Two boys died last week in the drain about 300 feet from our house. The body of another boy was found near the house of the locomotive fireman. He had evidently died in the night, for the jackals had eaten off one foot. Within 200 yards of the place where his mutilated body was found, two men and a woman died, and a few days later another man, almost in the same place.

"Early last Sunday morning, as Miss Kinsey was on her way to the Mission School, she found the body of a woman mutilated by jackals, and another poor, famine stricken, wretched looking woman standing by with a look on her face that plainly said, 'My turn soon.'

"These are only a few of the sad deaths, and I could tell you of many others, but the story is too sad."

Mr. Mitchell is an Englishman. Like his wife, who was formerly Miss Laura Kinsey of this place, he has labored for years in the missionary fields of India. Miss Ida Kinsey joined them something like two years ago, with the intention of devoting her life to the work. She is a graduate of the Portland High School.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—The Bank of Montreal to-day sent to The Montreal Star a check for $5,000 toward the fund started by The Star for the relief of the plague-stricken sufferers in India.

AN ARMLESS FORGER.

Arrest of a Former Clergyman in Alabama on Serious Charges.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—The police of Anniston, Ala., have in their custody a remarkable prisoner in the person of an armless man who is accused of forgery. His name is A. R. Fowler, and he was formerly a Presbyterian minister. He was captured at Anniston, and already an officer from Georgia is on his way to bring back the erstwhile clergyman for trial at Elberton.

Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Connolly received a telegram to the effect that Fowler had been arrested, and he immediately notified the Elberton authorities, who started an officer to Alabama for Fowler. This morning the officer arrived in Atlanta and applied at the Executive Department for requisition papers.

The first thing Fowler did after getting to Anniston was to tell a well-known Presbyterian divine of that place, Dr. Donald McQueen, that he was a minister from South Carolina. Upon the strength of this, he solicited the loan of $10, which amount the Alabama preacher let him have, seeing that his hands were gone and sympathizing with him. Shortly after Fowler borrowed the money he was arrested by the Anniston police, who placed him in a cell and then notified Chief Connolly. After Fowler was arrested he returned the money he had borrowed from the Alabama minister.

Fowler is the man who has created so much of a stir by the suits he has filed against accident insurance companies. It is alleged that he shot off his hands in order to collect $2,500 on accident policies.

HERMAN R. PALMER DEAD.

Son of Secretary of State Palmer —Died of Diphtheria.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Herman R. Palmer, twenty-eight years old, a son of Secretary of State Palmer, died at 11 o'clock to-night, after a three days' illness with diphtheria.

Mr. Palmer had for a number of years been connected with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, but six months ago resigned to accept a position in Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge's department.

Fairchild Will Make a Contest.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild (Platt Republican) of the Westchester Congressional district will contest the seat of Congressman-elect William L. Ward. On Tuesday the State Court of Appeals decided that Mr. Fairchild was the legal Republican nominee, and that his name should have been placed on the ballot. This decision is the basis of Mr. Fairchild's contest.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, decidedly colder, high westerly winds.

The barometer has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, and to the westward of the Rocky Mountains; it has risen rapidly in the central valleys and upper lake regions and to the north of Montana, where it is highest. A depression of considerable energy is central north of Lake Ontario. It is decidedly colder in the Northwest and upper lake regions; it is warmer in the Southern States and over the Southern Plateau region. The weather is fair to-night, except in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, Northern New York, and the extreme Northwest, where cloudy weather and snow continue. The indications are that fair weather will continue in the Southern States, with colder northerly winds in the interior. Local snows, followed by fair and much colder weather, is indicated for New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and Upper Ohio Valley. There are indications that a depression will develop in the Central Rocky Mountain district, causing snow in the States of the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	32	36	39
6 A. M.	32	35	37
9 A. M.	31	32	37
12 M.	34	37	37
4 P. M.	35	30	41
6 P. M.	34	34	38
9 P. M.	31	35	38
12 P. M.	31	30	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1896	33
Corresponding date for the last 20 years	30

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

SENATORS RESENT THE COMMENTS OF PRESS AND PULPIT ON THEIR COURSE.

INTENTION TO DELAY DENIED.

Mr. Morgan Criticises the Course of Secretary Olney — Mr. Stewart Violates the Rules and Attacks Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) presented several memorials urging immediate ratification of the arbitration treaty—Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) having already presented many personal letters, some for and some against, its ratification—remarking as he did so that he had some doubts whether it should not be done in executive session. Then he said:

"A good many of the wisest and best men in all parts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, clergymen, members of business organizations, and highly esteemed private citizens, are writing letters to their Senators and are making other public utterances urging the very prompt, rapid ratification of the proposed treaty with Great Britain. I suppose there is no member of this body (certainly no Senator from Massachusetts) who does not hail with great satisfaction as one of the great public events of the century the negotiation of such a treaty. But, with all respect, it seems to me that these gentlemen forget that this is a treaty still in progress of negotiation; that the Senate of the United States is a part of the treaty-making power in this country; that its action is a part of the diplomatic action of the United States, and that it is very poor diplomacy, when we are still engaged in such a negotiation with England, and when the action of this country is still inchoate to have learned, eloquent, heated, impatient utterances coming from the pulpit and press and college halls urging particular action on the diplomatic representatives of the United States. How is it possible, if it should turn out that there is some undisclosed, some unintended advantage to Great Britain, or disadvantage to us, in the proposed treaty, which both sides would be disposed to correct before the matter became vital and passed out of our power, to obtain due consideration of our rights or desires from Great Britain, if there is a great storm and tempest of public sentiment existing in favor of the instant ratification of the treaty?

"If Mr. Olney, on getting that Constitutional advice which it is our sworn duty to give to the President, should say to the Marquis of Salisbury, 'I would like to have this treaty modified in this or that particular,' the Marquis of Salisbury would be armed with the reply, 'Your people are clamoring for it as it is; you do not represent your country and your country's interest.'

"I hold that this meddling with important diplomacy by angry and impassioned utterances of this kind is infinitely mischievous and foolish. While, as far as I am at present advised, there is not likely to be a Senator not in sympathy with the great public object of promoting peace on earth and good-will to men, I wish to enter my protest against this method of constant meddling with our diplomatic procedures by sermons from pulpits or by professors' lectures."

Mr. Sherman Wants Deliberation.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that he congratulated not only the people of the two great nations on the completion of the arbitration treaty; but he congratulated the people of all the world. The time had come, he said, when nations might quietly, seriously, and earnestly provide against the contingency of war. The Committee on Foreign Relations had put off consideration of the treaty for a while; but an arrangement had been made that it was to be taken up and acted upon on Monday next. There was no purpose on the part of any member of the committee to delay action; out the committee would give to the treaty full and careful consideration.

Mr. Hoar spoke again, to the effect that the matter had been considered between the two Governments for more than twenty years, directly or indirectly; and that Mr. Gladstone himself had expressed opposition to it in the House of Commons twenty-five years ago. "The idea," he added, "of saying to the United States Senate, 'If you do not dispose of that treaty in twenty-four hours, you are to have spurs jammed into you,' is one to be repelled."

Mr. Gray Not Disturbed.

"What are you going to do about it?" asked M

Senate, was involved in it. These were not questions which the Committee on Foreign Relations or the Senate could dispose of in two or three days.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) advocated careful consideration of the treaty in committee, and, discussing the general subject, said it was a matter for congratulation that the United States had forced Great Britain to arbitrate an old quarrel with Venezuela.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) urged that the committee take time enough to ascertain the full scope of this treaty, so that it might understand thoroughly all the questions that might be concealed within its text. The Monroe doctrine, the Nicaragua Canal, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and many other important questions might be included under this treaty, and unless the instrument was carefully investigated before being ratified, it was probable that it might give more trouble than if there were no such convention.

Senator Stewart Violates Custom.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) saw little reason to apologize for refusing to obey the demands of an imperious public, expressed in its first clamor. This treaty was a subject of such vast importance that it must necessarily consume time. The United States was not on equal terms with Great Britain in making an international treaty.

Mr. Stewart proceeded, despite the rules of the Senate, to discuss the merits of the case, and criticised the selection of a European umpire. Europe was a family of States. Its sovereigns were related by blood and associated in interests and sympathy. A European monarch acting as umpire under this treaty would naturally be governed by his surroundings. Senator Stewart did not believe a treaty could be framed that would put the United States on an equal footing with Great Britain or that a tribunal could be formed that would do the United States justice if questions of a political and territorial character were submitted to it. Great Britain was continuing the preparations that would enable her to enforce her demands. She had a long line of fortifications on our Atlantic seaboard from Newfoundland to our lowest boundary. On the Pacific coast she was likewise engaged, and was annually making large appropriations therefor. While she was doing this he thought we ought not to get into any entangling alliances where Great Britain might have any excuse to coerce us if she had the power.

Stewart and Hill Shut Off.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) interrupted Mr. Stewart to say that if he sought to express his views on the merits of the treaty he could only do so in violation of the rules of the Senate. Mr. Morgan remarked that he had said nothing before, inasmuch as the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee had not seen fit to object; but the debate had now reached a point where he was bound to suggest that it was a violation of the rules of the Senate.

"I did not intend to encroach upon the rules of the Senate," replied Mr. Stewart, "but I am sorry this treaty cannot have full discussion in the open Senate."

Senator Hill arose as Mr. Stewart took his seat.

"And with one accord they all began to make excuses," he said.

"That," continued Mr. Hill, "may not be a literal Scriptural quotation, but it will answer."

He had proceeded no further, when Mr. Morgan asked what was before the Senate.

"The debate is proceeding by unanimous consent," replied the Vice President.

"Then I object," said Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Hill was shut off.

"I understand now who is hit," retorted Mr. Hill as he sat down.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

Uruan Military Post Discontinued by the British.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—By direction of Lord Salisbury the military post of the Uruan, in British Guiana, which led to acute trouble with Venezuela, has been discontinued.

An Indian post holder has been substituted for the police garrison, in obedience to directions from the Colonial Office in London, and one of the greatest thorns in Venezuela's side is thereby removed.

The news of the abandonment of the post reached the State Department to-day through the Demerara newspapers, which made the announcement Jan. 6. The colonists are philosophical over the setback, and claim that the Indian holder will constitute as effective a maintainer of their territorial title as the soldiers, who will not be exposed to the frequently fatal malarial influences of the locality. It also is stated the indemnity secured from Venezuela on account of what was known as the "Uruan incident," has been apportioned among the Britons involved. Inspectors Barnes and Baker getting $2,500 each, and the constables $500 each.

TURPIE'S SPEECH INEFFECTIVE.

No Votes Changed by the Attack on the Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Turpie's extraordinarily vigorous attack on the Nicaragua Canal has produced not the slightest effect in the Senate. His three days' argument against the project was delivered to empty seats, his colleagues making their escape from the Senate Chamber as soon as he began talking.

The argument fell on deaf ears, as everybody in the Senate has made up his mind how he is going to vote if the bill is allowed to come to a vote this session, which is very doubtful.

Senator Morgan, the leading champion of the bill, is very hopeful, however, of getting a vote. The dangerous obstructions to the bill will come from some of the Senators who are friends of C. P. Huntington. Mr. Huntington is opposed to the canal, which he looks upon as a possible rival to his Southern Pacific Railroad, and he has been fighting it for years.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Ways and Means Committee Making Rapid Progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are making rapid progress with the new tariff bill, and hold daily sessions at their rooms in the Cochran Hotel, beginning at 9:30 o'clock and concluding at 11:30 A. M.

There is very little expectation, however, of having the bill completed in time for its introduction at this session. When the new bill shall come before the House at the special session only sufficient time will be given for its discussion to satisfy the most reasonable demands of the opposition. It will probably go to the Senate before the session is a month old.

NEW MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

Dr. Bryant of Buffalo Comes to the Manhattan State Hospital.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The State Civil Service Commission announces the appointment from the eligible list of Dr. Percy Bryant of Buffalo as Medical Superintendent at the Manhattan State Hospital, at a salary of $2,500 per year.

Dr. Bryant is first assistant physician at the Buffalo State Hospital. He was born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, April 19, 1863, and at an early age began the study of medicine in Chicago. Later he was an interne in the Cook County Hospital. From Chicago he went to New York, where he entered Columbia Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1887. Two years later he went to Buffalo and entered the State Hospital as an interne.

Afterward he was appointed third assistant, and finally was made first assistant, earning all of his promotions by merit.

Retracts Statements About Nuns.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Mary M. White, nee Windsor, who is said to be in a dying condition, has made a statement before a notary public, in which she refutes all she has said about the Catholic Church and the life of nuns. Miss Windsor a few years ago posed as an escaped nun, and attempted to lecture on the life of the nun in the Catholic Church.

Lloyds Not Relicensed in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—State Insurance Commissioner Matthews announced to-day that he would not relicense the Lloyds insurance concerns of New York to do business in Ohio, because they are not legal organizations under the laws of Ohio.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

NICARAGUA PROTESTS AGAINST THE CANAL BILL'S PASSAGE.

THE PROTEST IS RESENTED.

Senator Cameron's Resolution to Recognize Cuba to be Taken Up Monday—The House Repasses a Bill Vetoed by the President.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) gave notice that Monday next he would move to take up Senator Cameron's joint resolution for the recognition of the Republic of Cuba. He spoke of Secretary Olney's recent utterances on the power of Congress in the matter of recognition of Governments, and said that there was nothing at that time before the Secretary of State which would justify such intermeddling on his part. It was obiter dictum of the crudest kind. It reminded him of that schoolmaster of antiquity of whom it was said, molliter manus imposuit, (he whipped his pupils gently.)

Mr. Turpie went on to speak of a newspaper statement which had appeared this morning (the press having become the messenger between the Executive Department and Congress) to the effect that a compact had been entered into between the Secretary of State and the future Secretary of State (Mr. Sherman) in regard to the same subject, with the intimation that there should be no action in Congress on the subject of Cuba during the present session. This manner of managing foreign relations, in his judgment, was unconstitutional and a violation of the comity which always heretofore had existed between the legislative and Executive departments of the Government.

Mr. Sherman—I wish to say that there is not the slightest foundation for such statements. I have had no conversation with Mr. Olney on the subject. There has been no conversation at all between us on the subject matter—no expression of opinion.

Mr. Turpie—I am glad to hear that there has been no such compact. But the Senator will not say that some action here is not necessary, or that next Monday is an inopportune time to discuss the question. For, whatever difference of opinion there may be among Senators as to the recognition of the independence of Cuba, I hope there is no Senator here who is not in favor of our own independence as a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

A PROTEST FROM NICARAGUA.

The Recognition of Rodriguez Causes a Discussion.

Just as the Vice President laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock the unfinished business—the Nicaragua Canal bill—Mr. Sherman sent to the desk a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting a communication from Mr. Rodriguez, the Minister from the "Greater Republic of Central America," on that subject. It called attention to the friendship expressed by the United States for those republics and the interest displayed in endeavoring to bring about the construction of an isthmian canal. At the same time it was pointed out that the provisions of all the bills pending in Congress were in contravention of the contract between the Government of Nicaragua and the Maritime Canal Company, and that if Congress were to attempt to carry out the provisions of any of these bills it would vitiate that contract. The Minister suggested a renewal of negotiations between the United States and the Greater Republic along the lines of the treaty negotiated with Nicaragua by Secretary Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Morgan declared that Congress knew nothing officially of such a Government as the Greater Republic of Central America.

"The Minister is accredited to the United States," said Mr. Sherman.

"In one sense, yes," said Mr. Morgan. "He has been presented at the door of the Government, has been bowed in, and permitted to take a seat among the diplomats, but we know nothing beyond newspaper reports of the existence of the Government he is said to represent."

"We know from this same source that this confederation, this diet has no control over the internal affairs of any of the States; that it controls only in diplomatic affairs with other Governments. I am informed by the newspapers that in receiving this Minister, the President of the United States said that none of the rights of the United States, with respect to any of the three Governments thus consolidated could be accepted as having been changed. I am glad the President made this statement, and I may add that this confederation has no effect, in a legislative sense, on the attitude of the United States toward any of them."

Mr. Morgan said the Secretary of State had not informed the Senate whether the communication of Mr. Rodriguez met with his approval, but had left it entirely in the dark, and he characterized the communication as "the impertinent intrusion of a Minister," the effect of which might be to defeat the passage of the pending bill.

Executive Business Trenched Upon.

Mr. Morgan said that in late years he had become accustomed to threats from high officials, and this one did not alarm him.

As the discussion proceeded, Mr. Morgan referred to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and particularly called attention to the fact that a report drawn up by the former Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) and approved by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had declared that this treaty was in no way obligatory upon the United States.

Mr. Sherman interposed to remark that he hesitated to answer the remarks of Mr. Morgan because they seemed based on matters which should be discussed in executive session.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) also expressed his opinion that the discussion was trenching upon executive business, to which Mr. Morgan replied that if this were so, he was sinning most grievously, for his recollection was that the seal of secrecy had been removed and everything relating to this Clayton-Bulwer report had been printed for the information of the Senate and the public. He spoke of the Frelinghuysen-Zavalla treaty as one of the most splendid accomplishments of American diplomacy, and condemned in strong terms the action of President Cleveland in his first annual message in withdrawing that treaty from further consideration. He complained, and thought every Senator had a right to complain, that so important a transaction as the recognition of Mr. Rodriguez, the Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, had been accomplished without any communication to the Senate.

"Who knows," he said, "what happened when this man was received in the Blue Room at the White House? What kind of a Senate is this which will undertake to legislate upon matters when the very information upon which that proposed legislation is based is withheld from the Senate of the United States by the Secretary of State?"

Thinks Great Britain Behind It.

Mr. Hale explained that until this afternoon neither he nor any of his associates had known anything about this complaint of the Government of Nicaragua.

"Neither did I," said Mr. Morgan. He repeated his assertion that if this bill were recommitted and the arbitration treaty were ratified, the United States would be shut out, and he intimated that the delay asked by this Rodriguez protest was instigated by Great Britain, a country which never failed to push its way, but had one glorious characteristic, that it never failed to protect its subjects, whereas the graves of Cuba were filled with those who had died simply because they were American citizens and their Government failed to protect them.

The Matter Goes Over.

Mr. Morgan concluded by saying he wanted to hear the Senator who would move to recommit this bill.

Replying by indirection to this challenge, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) suggested that the Senate should adjourn until Monday so as to give an opportunity for obtaining further information before the motion to recommit was made.

Mr. Morgan retorted that he hoped in such case the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) would make the application to Secretary Olney, for he (Mr. Morgan) had found by experience that he could get nothing from the State Department.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) briefly addressed the Senate against the Nicaragua Canal bill, speaking of it as being in articulo mortis, and of the company as "a worthless and bankrupt corporation."

An ineffectual attempt to adjourn over until Monday, which a majority of Senators favored, was defeated by the absence of a quorum, and the Senate at 4:45 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow with the understanding that it would then take up unopposed bills and perhaps go through the formal motion of reading the Bankruptcy bill, which Mr. Hale said would occupy an hour and a half at least.

SENOR RODRIGUEZ'S OBJECTION.

Reasons for Opposing Action on the Canal Bill.

Mr. Rodriguez, in his protest, says he has examined the various canal bills, and finds that they are at variance in matters of detail with the stipulations of the contract of April 24, 1887, between Nicaragua and the canal company. He calls attention to the fact that the eighth article of that concession provides that it shall not be transferrable to Governments or to foreign powers, and that Article 53 provides that any contravention of the stipulation shall entail a forfeiture of the contract. He asserts that the bills before Congress effect a transfer to the Government of the United States, making this Government the absolute owner. He points out other facts at variance with the contract, and says:

"Among the benefits which Nicaragua reserves to herself is 6 per cent. of the shares, bonds, certificates, or such other obligations as the company may issue with a view to raising capital. Notwithstanding the fact that the company has made several issues, it has not fulfilled its obligations, and, as the bills say nothing on this particular point, these securities would probably either be lost in the new form of the enterprise or would be liable to troublesome and tedious litigation. Two of the bills in question have already been reported by a committee, so that they may finally exclude the others; nothing, however, is established in them with regard to the shares that would belong to Nicaragua, and it might happen, owing to this, that Nicaragua would get none at all. If the company were to issue $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 worth of bonds in order to meet the cost of the work, which bonds would have to be considered as capital or be left out of the contract, Nicaragua would be entitled to 6 per cent. in virtue of stipulations, but the bills leave no door open to such a possibility, nor do they allow her any participation in the issue which is to be made in order to pay for the work already done."

Señor Rodriguez calls attention to the fact that the contract calls for the completion of the canal within three years, and says:

"That term expired a long time ago, but the company, notwithstanding the most earnest solicitation, has made no pretense of meeting that obligation or of definitely adjusting the compensation which it ought to pay in order to be discharged therefrom. The bills establish nothing on this other point, and Nicaragua's rights in this matter might thus be annulled in consequence of their silence.

"By the plan involved in the new form which the bills devise for the enterprise, the present company is extinguished and nothing remains of it in its relations with the enterprise as sate the shadow of a personality, represented by a vote in the Board of Directors of eleven members; while, in its relations with Nicaragua, it may always claim full personality as the holder of the concession, although having none of the means necessary to enable it to meet its obligations.

"Finally, it is to be observed that, while the bills contravene and set at naught stipulations of the contract, they do not state whether the remaining ones still remain in force or not, although among these latter there are very many which are of great importance to Nicaragua in particular and to Central America in general."

Señor Rodriguez says he does not question the good faith of the authors of the various bills, and adds that he is impelled to the course which he is pursuing with the hope of protecting rights. The document closes in the following words:

"It seems evident that the company is unable to raise money to fulfill its contract unless the United States of America furnish it therewith, and since that contract excludes the possibility of attaining that result, the undersigned, having been duly authorized to do so, proposes to his Excellency, the Secretary of State, that the two Governments, relying upon the favorable disposition of the Government of the United States, shall come to a direct understanding on the subject on the basis of the Zavola-Freylinghuysen treaty, with such modifications as may be agreed upon, and endeavor to reach a just arrangement with the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, so that it may renounce a concession whose conditions it is unable to fulfill."

A VETO NOT SUSTAINED.

The House Passes the Texas Court Bill After Members Have Criticised the President's Private Secretary.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) rising to a question of personal privilege, read a newspaper paragraph crediting Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, with the statement that there was so little public demand for legislation on the subject of banking and the currency that he could not get his committee together to discuss the subject.

Mr. Walker observed that that was one of ten thousand statements imputed to him which had no foundation in fact.

A bill was passed authorizing the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad Company to build a railroad through the Indian Territory.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Tex.,) called up the House bill constituting a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas and moved that it be passed, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. The Committee on Judiciary recommended such action.

Mr. Cooper explained that in the consideration of the bill neither he nor any member of the Committee on the Judiciary had ever heard any objection to the bill. He had made several attempts to see the President while the bill was before him, in order to set forth the reasons why the bill should become a law and to meet the objections which the court officers were said to have made, but which had never been presented to him. In all these attempts he was unsuccessful, the secretary of the President, "who holds the key to the door by which members of Congress are admitted to the President," denying him the right, as a Representative of the people of his district, to see the Executive.

Couldn't See the President.

On the occasion of his last visit, Mr. Cooper said, he had just been informed that the bill had been returned to the President by the Department of Justice without recommendation. The secretary told him at first that the President had not acted upon the bill, but when Mr. Cooper told him that the bill had been sent over from the Department of Justice, the secretary made inquiry, and reported that the President had acted upon the bill and had a veto message prepared. Then, Mr. Cooper said, he again asked for a personal interview with the President that he might present the reasons why the bill should become a law. But the secretary refused access, saying that the President had made up his mind, and that it would be useless to see him. In view of those facts, Mr. Cooper said the reason advanced by the President was no reason, and asked the House to pass the bill over the veto, as recommended by the committee.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said that from the remarks made by Mr. Cooper he inferred that that gentleman had experienced some difficulty in seeing the President. It was unfortunate for the American people, he said, that for three years past few self-respecting Representatives of respectable constituencies would make any effort to see the President. It was represented that he had issued an order that no Senator or Representative in Congress should present himself in person until he had bowed before a private secretary and had received for his errand the sanction of that august personage.

"At that time," continued Mr. Grosvenor, "I was in the midst of a matter connected with my official relations to the President, and after having concluded it, I filed a statement at the Executive Mansion that I would never again seek to see the President of the United States under the present Administration. And I have kept my word. My constituents never commissioned me to percolate my business with the Executive through the clay of a private secretary."

It was unfortunate, Mr. Grosvenor went on to say, that the President excluded himself from communication with members of Congress. "He surrounds himself with a skirmish line of moderate capacity and keeps himself away from us. I condemn myself for not having expressed these views two years ago, when, if they had been carefully considered by the parties in interest, there might now be two or three friends of the President in Congress."

Outlook for the Future.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)—It will be better in the next Administration?

Mr. Grosvenor—I can't speak for that. But I may express the hope that never again will there be an Administration which will refuse access to the Representatives of the people. The people are greater than the President, and when he fences himself in he should be careful that the portals are guarded by the highest intellects of the country.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,)—I suppose the gentleman speaks as advance agent of the new Administration. [Laughter.]

Mr. Grosvenor—I am the advance agent about as much as the gentleman from Tennessee was the agent of his party in the late campaign. [Renewed laughter.]

Addressing himself to the merits of the bill, Mr. Grosvenor said that if the President told the truth in his veto message about the condition of affairs in Texas, the bill ought not to pass. He had a great respect, he said, for the office of President, aside from his high regard for the present incumbent. If the crushed Democratic Party had followed the lead of its great chief it would have been in a much better condition than it is now, "and the probabilities of the fragments of that once great and proud party getting together will be greatly improved if the Democrats in Congress would refrain from passing bills over the President's veto."

The Veto Overridden.

The bill was passed—144 to 68—more than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The House proceedings from this point were largely confined to routine matters on bills of no general interest. At 5 P. M. the House took a recess until 3 o'clock, when ten private pension bills were passed. The House adjourned until Monday.

PACIFIC CABLE ARGUMENT.

Plea of the Scrymser Company for a Concession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Arguments were made to-day by James A. Scrymser, the President, and Edmund L. Baylies, the Vice President, of the Pacific Cable Company of New York before the House Commerce Committee. Mr. Scrymser confined himself largely to an explanation of the cable systems of the world, showing how extensively they were dominated by British influences.

Mr. Baylies asserted that the Spaulding Cable Company of New Jersey, which holds a concession from the Hawaiian Government for a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, is subject to British influences. He said that Sir John Pender was directly interested in the Spaulding Company.

Mr. Baylies quoted from a letter written to him by Abram S. Hewitt, in which he stated that he (Mr. Hewitt) was induced to take an interest in the Spaulding Cable Company because he wished to do Sir John Pender a friendly act. Mr. Baylies informed the committee that Mr. Hewitt held stock to the amount of 1,500 shares in the New Jersey Company, and that in his opinion there was no question if this company were given the right to lay the Hawaiian cable, it would be controlled by the English cable king, or rather by his heirs and successors, as Sir John died three months ago.

The New York company, Mr. Baylies continued, opposed throwing the contract for a Hawaiian cable open to competition, for the reason that if it were awarded to the New Jersey company it would result in the creation of a monopoly, inasmuch as that company has the exclusive right to land a cable in Hawaii, conditioned upon its receiving a subsidy from this Government. This would create a monopoly to which the Government would be committed, notwithstanding the anti-monopoly law now on the statute books. He showed also that the New Jersey or Spaulding Company agreed only to extend its cable to Hawaii, and that its further extension to China and Japan was optional with itself.

The Scrymser Company, on the other hand, agreed to connect this country with Japan and China at a relatively much smaller subsidy than the other company asked for a cable to Honolulu.

Mr. Scrymser showed the committee that if this contract were given to his company he could raise $10,000,000 within a week, and lay the cable to Honolulu in eighteen months, and to China and Japan in one year additional.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President has approved the "acts of Congress in relation to the award of life-saving medals," "acts granting pensions to Thomas Pollock and Anna P. Johnson," and the "joint resolution providing for expediting the erection of a new Government Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition."

Report on the Gear Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day favorably reported to the Senate the bill introduced by Chairman Gear providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General, to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads.

Amendment to Copyright Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Fairchild (Rep., N. Y.,) introduced in the House to-day a bill to amend the copyright law, making it unlawful to mark as "copyright" any article, book, map, chart, &c., for which a copyright has not been obtained. Violation of this law is made punishable by a fine of $100, one-half of which goes to the person filing the suit.

Runaway Girls Arrested.

Maud Smith, fifteen years old, of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and Agnes Willard of this city, who ran away from St. Michael's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., were arrested in a vacant lot, near One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Trinity Avenue, yesterday morning. They were suffering from cold and hunger, as they had been wandering through the country since 8 o'clock the night before, when they slipped away from the asylum. They begged Policeman Brown, who arrested them, to send them back to the asylum as soon as possible. They did not know exactly why they had run away, but thought they might have some fun in this city. Magistrate Crane bought the girls some breakfast, and told the police to hold them until the asylum authorities could be heard from.

"Barney" Aaron Arrested.

"Barney" Aaron, the well-known sporting man, and his son, who gave the name of Abraham Nelson, were arrested by Inspector Harley's men in a place at 1,178 Broadway yesterday afternoon, and accused of selling pool on horse races there. The police seized a number of books in which they say bets were recorded, and also a record of races in various parts of the country. The men were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and arraigned before Magistrate Duel, who held them for trial in $500 bail each.

DR. RAINSFORD'S ADVICE

Directed Only Against Ostentatious Displays of Wealth.

BRADLEY-MARTIN BALL A TEXT.

The Clergyman Thinks the Example Is Bad at This Time—Comments by His Parishioners and Others.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, declines to say whether he did or did not advise his parishioners who had received invitations to the Bradley-Martin costume party not to attend.

"What I may have advised any members of my congregation on that subject," he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening, "is nobody's business but mine and theirs—certainly not a matter for public discussion."

The clergyman had been quoted as saying that he thought all such ostentatious displays of wealth as the Bradley-Martin ball were, just at this time, ill advised. This he admitted. He said he thought such elaborate and costly manifestations of wealth would tend only to stir up the widespread discontent recently expressed in the National election by the casting of 6,000,000 votes against existing social conditions.

"But do you think, doctor, that simply refraining from the display of this wealth would go far toward allaying the widespread discontent you speak of, or do you also object to the accumulation of such wealth?"

"Now, now," said the doctor, "that is going beyond the immediate point. I simply repeat that such a display at this time is ill advised."

"Would you have the wealth hoarded, or dispensed in charity or through some other channel"?

Texts for Socialistic Sermons.

"That, too, is beyond the point. What I say for the present is that such display now will furnish additional texts for sermons by the socialistic agitators. New York is now credited by outsiders with being ostentatious, luxurious, and unpatriotic. I think such charges are untrue, and I think the bringing of them is injurious to the entire country and to New York. The offering of any excuse to bring them should be avoided, especially now when there is so much suffering and so great a tendency to distinguish between the masses and the classes. That is the sum and substance of what I think of the matter."

Dr. Rainsford said further that while such an expenditure of money as the Bradley-Martin ball entailed did benefit a large number of well-to-do people, and, through them, more indirectly, the poorer people, he thought such benefit was overbalanced by the discord which would or might be created.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin declined to talk on the subject of the pending ball yesterday. Mrs. Martin is quoted as having said she purposely refrained from issuing invitations until later than usual so as to afford no time for the ordering of costumes from abroad. The ball is to take place Feb. 10, and it is said that its promoters hope to make it eclipse anything of the kind in the history of the city.

Vestryman Cutting's Comment.

R. Fulton Cutting, one of the vestry, first made it clear that he was not criticizing the Bradley-Martin ball. "Dr. Rainsford has entered a distinct disclaimer of any particular reference to that, and I do not even know that I should call that extravagant. If I were going out this Winter I should probably attend it. The popular estimate of the amount spent on it is apt to be exaggerated. Many of the costumes, for instance, will be made over from other occasions."

"Yes, indeed," put in the woman who reigns over Mr. Cutting's household. "A lady was telling me to-day with great glee of an old, old brocade from some grandmother's chest that was much more precious than if it had been made on purpose."

"Applying Dr. Rainsford's remarks generally," went on Mr. Cutting, "the position taken is sound at any time. Ostentation should be disapproved, not only for the irritation it may cause, but for its own sake. Of course there will always be some extravagance and some people will offend in that regard in connection with any social affair. And what might be extravagance for some would not be for others. But I certainly should not characterize this particular function as essentially extravagant, and I do not believe Dr. Rainsford intended to be so understood."

What Other Parishioners Say.

John N. Stearns, who is Junior Warden of Dr. Rainsford's parish, said: "It is good advice at any time that wealthy people should waste less and give more."

"Really," said H. H. Pike, who is Vestryman, lay reader, and Sunday school Superintendent, "I do not know enough about these things to offer any opinion. I have sometimes felt that all this display must touch a raw spot—like several great weddings last Winter. Dr. Rainsford has had experience that enables him to speak with authority. In St. George's there is a decidedly mixed congregation, but I couldn't tell you how far they agree with Dr. Rainsford or whether anybody dissents. At least one might say that some of the exhibitions a year ago were in questionable taste."

"There is no doubt but the conditions Dr. Rainsford has described exist," said William J. Schieffelin, youngest of St. George's Vestrymen, "and what he says of the irritation due to lavishness is true. While it may seem a little unfair to single out one entertainment for reproach, it may also be said that it is one thing to entertain and quite another to issue invitations that involve for all who accept a large outlay just for one evening."

"It is true, and timely, and eminently proper," said Matthew Taylor. "Every thoughtful man must have seen signs of friction between the upper ten and the lower. Whatever tends to increase it, as very elaborate social affairs may, can well be spared now. Of course direct interference is out of the question, and the only influence that can be exerted is that of quiet public disapproval."

Charles Lyon Russell, who is one of the young ushers in St. George's, approved what Dr. Rainsford said. "Although I don't believe any man who had made up his mind to go," he added, "would stop for anything there might be in the papers. If the doctor advised him personally, that would be different, but if some member of his household had a sixteenth century costume all planned, it would take a good deal to change the programme. However, the protest against extravagant display is timely, and may have a good effect."

C. Murray Rice, who bows people gracefully into their pews every Sunday at St. George's, said: "It will not stir up a lot of hot water. Oh, no, not in the church. Some of the society people have left there, and those who stay will stand anything, Dr. Rainsford says, because they know that while he may say something extreme about once in so often, he is generally talking right good sense. His criticism in this case was undoubtedly correct in the main. Oh, yes, the congregation will sustain him."

"I don't consider it any of my business," was Treasurer William Folke's comment.

Dr. Van De Water's Views.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Harlem, and Chaplain of Columbia University, said:

"Coming from anybody but Dr. Rainsford, the remarks would seem ludicrous in the extreme. In passing comment upon the sentiments expressed, however, we must consider the man. To my personal knowledge, Dr. Rainsford spends one-half of the day working among and for the extreme poor. He devotes almost all of his tremendous energies to the betterment of their condition. He sees as much misery, perhaps, as anybody can see. The other half of his day he is forced to pass among the very wealthy. Thus, passing from extreme to extreme, he doesn't get the chance to reach and study the great middle class. If he had this opportunity I am sure he would realize more fully the effect of such statements as these, and would perhaps speak more cautiously."

Dr. Peters Approves.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters expressed himself without hesitation. "With all the people who have to lie awake nights contriving to spend their time and their money, and all the others who lie awake wondering how they may get food, there is danger in the air. All history teaches us that the concentration of wealth is the forerunner of social upheaval. This is an instance that may set people thinking, and if it is not taken in the right way it will give rise to bitter thoughts. The situation is more serious than many suppose."

Nerves

Will be strong when fed and nourished by pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Nerve Tonic and strength builder because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

MICHAEL EGAN IN CUSTODY.

One of the Four Men Who Escaped from Ludlow Street Jail Jan. 14.

Michael Egan, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, with George Polykranas, Peter Masso, and William H. Post, on Jan. 14, was recaptured yesterday by Secret Service Agents Esquirell and Henry. He was taken to the Federal Building with the greatest secrecy, and was afterward taken to the Oak Street Station and locked up for the night.

Sheriff Tamsen heard of the arrest, and went to the Federal Building about 4:30 o'clock. He did not see Egan, but had a talk with Marshal McCarty.

Agent Bagg said that Egan was caught near 81 Macdougal Street, where he had a furnished room. He was in the habit of going to and from his room by a rear alley leading into Hancock Street.

When Egan was seen at the Oak Street Station last night he told some of the details of the escape, but declined to say who furnished the saws with which the iron bars were cut, or to tell who did the sawing. Egan said that he and Masso had planned to escape, and, with Masso's wife, to sail for Haiti on the steamer Alvena, which was sunk off Sandy Hook last Tuesday. Masso's wife visited him the day before the escape and gave him $165.

"I waited for half an hour, hanging on the outer window grating, for Masso," said Egan. "I waited because he had that money. I finally got tired of waiting and jumped to the stone coping of the house next to the jail. Then I walked over the roofs of two houses and went through an open scuttle and down to the street. Masso would have escaped, too, if he had gone that way instead of breaking through the roof door of the first house he came to. Since I have been out I have spent part of the time in Williamsburg, and part with a friend who lives near where I was caught."

Egan had arranged to sail for New Orleans to-day. He said he knew nothing about Post and Polykranas, and that they must have escaped after he did. Post and Polykranas are at large. Masso was caught a few minutes after he got out of the jail, and, with his wife, has since been convicted of abducting a girl from Havre.

Egan will probably be kept at the Oak Street Station until his trial takes place.

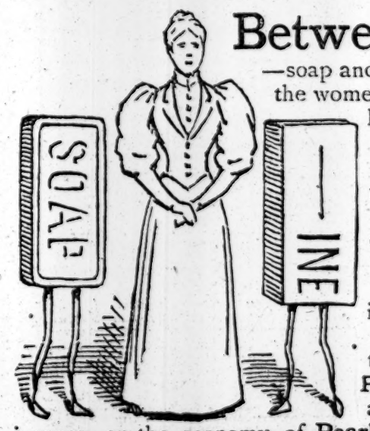
"Jeff" Davis, a member of Basford's counterfeiting gang, to which Egan belonged, was arrested about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon while he was entering the home of Egan's wife, at 182 Madison Street. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and held for trial. It is thought that he had heard of Egan's capture, and was going in to tell Mrs. Egan.

For a New Hall of Records.

The joint committees which have drafted and presented to the Assembly a bill for the building of a new Hall of Records in this city yesterday appointed the following a committee to go to Albany on Tuesday and present their views to a Joint Committee on Cities of the Assembly and Senate: John D. Crimmins, S. Stanwood Meinken, Thomas H. Baskerville, Myer S. Isaacs, Noah C. Rogers, Richard Deeves, and William C. Orr, representing the association for the new Hall of Records; Douglas Robinson, Alfred E. Marling, and John F. Doyle of the Real Estate Exchange; Ferdinand Shack, Edwin W. Coggeshall, Mortimore C. Addoms of the Bar Association, and J. H. Callahan and Thomas H. McCarroll of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

Drunk at the Marlborough Hotel.

James Brady, a laborer of 1878 Third Avenue, under the influence of liquor, entered the café of the Hotel Marlborough last evening and demanded drink. Because of his condition the liquor was refused him, and Brady became indignant. Two men started to put him out. Brady resisted, and in the struggle he was thrown against a plate-glass window valued at $100, breaking it to pieces. Brady was arrested.



Between the two

—soap and poor washing powders—the women who don't use Pearline have a troublesome time. If they want to make sure of perfect safety, they have to take the hard work; if they try to make the work easier, then they have to take the risk of harm.

Now, how much better it is to get rid of the hard work and the risk, both together, by the use of Pearline! Every question as to the safety, the effectiveness, or the economy of Pearline has been settled by millions of women.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises.	7:18	Sun sets.	5:07
Moon rises.	10.54		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook.	10:41	Gov. Is'd.	10:57
H. Gate.	.....		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook.	11:18	Gov. Is'd.	11:36
H. Gate.	12:46		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, N. Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Christiansand	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monawk, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rot'dam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Domingo, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 23.

Ardandeag, Barry, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Ceylon, Penarth, Jan. 9.
Croft, Dundee, Jan. 7.
Curacao, St. Thomas, Jan. 16.
Elysia, Gibraltar, Jan. 5.
Europe, London, Jan. 16.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 19.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.
Menemsha, Swansea, Jan. 8.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Jan. 5.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, Jan. 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 16.

SUNDAY,

DARTMOUTH MEN DINE

AND HEAR SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT TUCKER AND OTHERS.

Dr. Tucker Speaks of Country and City Colleges—Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth—Warning Note from Princeton to Harvard.

The thirty-third annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association was given at the Waldorf Hotel last night. A large number of the members attended.

At the guests and speakers' table were Charles F. Mathewson, who presided, and acted as toastmaster; the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College; Samuel W. McCall; Col. John J. McCook, a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University; Judge Horace Russell, Frank S. Streeter, Henry Fairbanks, and Dr. P. F. Munde.

Among the members of the association present were the following:

P. Carpenter, C. E. Cloud, J. J. Hopper, E. G. Bailey, W. N. Cohen, C. M. Hough, A. M. Spaulding, Luther B. Little, W. C. French, S. S. Perry, George C. Stoddard, G. T. Aldrich, C. H. Beckett, B. S. Harman, E. H. Lines, J. J. Rollins, J. W. Bishop, T. Hamilton, Charles A. Rich, E. C. Martin, F. H. Stuart, H. E. Allison, George C. Coffin, C. L. Dana, Charles R. Miller, Dr. H. M. Silver, Gilman H. Tucker, G. S. Hubbard, L. A. Gould, C. R. Wise, the Rev. F. Brown, George S. Edgell, S. H. Steele.

Dr. S. G. Sewall, W. W. Niles, Edwin T. Rice, Dr. J. W. Barstow, Dr. R. O. Mason, W. S. Church, C. P. Clark, Joseph W. Howe, Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Dr. H. M. Wells, R. M. Shurtleff, R. L. Crane, J. C. Hyde, A. L. Livermore, Dr. A. P. Dudley, Dr. B. G. Clark, Luther White, A. E. Hadlock, Dr. J. F. Cremin, W. H. Cheney, H. W. King, C. M. Foster, W. A. Bingham, C. O. Gates, C. E. Quimby, A. W. S. Proctor, Irving Fish, W. W. Niles, E. C. Willard, J. F. Hill, H. C. Bullard, John French, E. B. Davis, A. B. Clark, J. C. Ross, W. S. Sullivan, A. A. Wheat, W. T. Carleton, A. G. Du Bois, I. A. Hazen.

The outgoing President, Charles F. Mathewson, made the first speech. He said: "It is a source of just pride to any man to be an alumnus of Dartmouth College. Let us thank fortune and our own good judgment that we are not graduates of any new college, no matter how vast its endowment; that we have behind us a college ancestry extending backward for more than a century and a quarter, comprising some of the greatest and most distinguished names in American history."

He referred to the fact that former Gov. Morton and Gov. Black are members of the association, and, also, to the rapid growth of the college within the last four years. He then introduced President Tucker.

Dr. Tucker read a letter from the Earl of Dartmouth, who offers to the college copies of the "recent volumes of the Dartmouth papers, recently published by the Historical Manuscript Commission," and expresses a wish to keep in touch with the institution because it was founded by his ancestor.

President Tucker then spoke of the country and the city college. "A college should be so placed," he said, "that it will appeal to the imagination of men. It is not a question of country college as against city college, but it must be said that work can be done in a country college that cannot be done in the city. A college should be so placed that there is room for a man's imagination to play; so that a man can have ideals and ambitions stirred within him, and so that when he goes forth into the world the world will not seem a little and a trivial thing to him."

Dr. Tucker referred to the development of colleges into universities, and expressed the hope that Dartmouth would remain a college until the utmost work of a college can be accomplished. "Then," he added, "we can stop, take breath, and be ready to further work."

Dartmouth, he said, needs an academic hall, and the endowment of departments. He said he did not intend to beg, but he would offer no apology for stating the needs of the institution.

Col. John J. McCook of Princeton, who was introduced as one of the "fighting McCooks," followed Dr. Tucker, and responded to the toast "American University Work." He said that the management of an educational institution is now a matter of business. Dartmouth, under the wise administration of President Tucker, has had results that have not been surpassed in the history of American colleges. He criticised the elective system, and said that it is being carried to a dangerous extreme at Harvard. That university may find awaiting it the fate of the University of Bologna, where the students controlled the Faculty.

The other speeches were by Samuel W. McCall on "Dartmouth at Washington"; William B. Putney, on "The Triangular League," and F. S. Streeter, on "The Board of Trustees."

At the business meeting before the dinner the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the association for 1897:

President—Charles H. Beckett, ('81;) Vice Presidents—George S. Edgell, ('70,) Harry F. Towle, ('76,) and Philip Carpenter, ('77;) Secretary—Jordan J. Rollins, ('92;) Corresponding Secretary—Clarence Howland, ('84;) Treasurer—Jonathan C. Ross, ('89;) Musical Director—Walter T. Carlton, ('91;) Executive Committee—Jonathan Marshall, ('54,) Gen. Charles A. Carleton, ('57,) Charles E. Quimby, ('74,) John J. Hopper, C. S. D., ('77,) Charles M. Hough, ('79,) Luther B. Little, ('82,) and W. W. Niles, Jr., ('83.)

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN INDICTED

The Grand Jury Charges Him with Maintaining a Nuisance.

The Grand Jury filed an indictment yesterday against Oscar Hammerstein for maintaining a nuisance at his Olympia Music Hall, in the production of a travesty called "Silly's Dinner."

The travesty is supposed to show some parts of the performance that took place, as alleged, at the Seeley dinner. The indictment was found under Section 385 of the Penal Code, and charges Mr. Hammerstein with a misdemeanor.

A dancer known as "Little Egypt," who appeared at the Seeley dinner, is the central figure in one scene of Mr. Hammerstein's production.

The testimony on which the indictment was found was furnished by Richard Anthony, a photographer, and Detectives McConnell and Waters of the Central Office.

Mr. Hammerstein appeared at the District Attorney's office early in the afternoon with his counsel, and was told to be in Part I of General Sessions at 11 o'clock Monday morning to plead to the indictment.

Mr. Hammerstein gave out a prepared statement last night, which was in part as follows;

"District Attorney Olcott and some members of the Grand Jury rejected the report of the police authorities. As soon as I heard of this, I and my attorney, Mr. House, informed Mr. Olcott that I desired to be heard by the Grand Jury in this matter.

"A few days after the first performance of "Silly's Dinner," persons caused the Police Department to investigate the performance and make a report thereon. Inspectors Harley and Cortright, as well as several others connected with that department, witnessed the performance, and the next day handed to the Commissioners their report, in which they designated and described the same as absolutely proper and inoffensive."

Bank Cashier to be Arrested.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 22.—Warrants for the arrest of Cashier E. P. Stone of the defunct Sioux City Savings Bank were issued to-day. The depositors counted on $20,000 of "cattle" paper in the bank vaults as among the best assets. An investigation failed to discover either the cattle or the makers of the notes, and the depositors feared that Stone had forged them. According to his friends, Stone is in New York. He is charged with forgery, making false reports to the State Auditor, and withdrawing the bank's money for his own use and giving in return worthless securities.

M'CARTNEY OUSTS PURROY.

New Tammany Leader in Thirty-fifth District—Exciting Time in the Thirty-fourth.

County Clerk Purroy is really outside of the Tammany breastworks now. The leadership in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District fell last night to James McCartney. H. W. Zeltner also was chosen as a member of the Tammany Executive Committee. The selection of McCartney surprised the meeting, but it was ratified by practically a unanimous vote. McCartney was an active County Democracy man some years ago in the Eighteenth Assembly District. About twelve years ago he took up his residence in the annexed district, where he has quietly prosecuted his business as a contractor. He has held no political office, and he was not inclined to accept the leadership; but he finally accepted it in a short speech and counseled harmony and hard work.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin was chosen Chairman, and Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, was crowded with the braves to the number of about 400. The organization for the Thirty-fifth District was completed by the election of Mr. McLaughlin as Chairman of the General Tammany Committee, M. J. Garvin as General Secretary, Martin McDermott as Treasurer, and an Organization Committee representing each election district, and headed by Commissioner L. F. Haffen.

Lawyer Richard H. Mitchell presented a series of resolutions that were unanimously adopted. They were vigorously for home rule in the annexed district; against increased taxation; against abolishing public improvements above the river, as contemplated in the Greater New York charter; for increased transportation facilities, and for dollar gas. Mr. Mitchell charged the present reform administration with getting power, and the control of millions in patronage, by false pretenses. What the people demand now, he said, is a party that keeps its pledges.

The Thirty-fourth Assembly District Tammany General Committee had a merry factional war last night at its meting in Loeffler's Hall, on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue. A minority, led by Adolph Hottenroth, the Chairman, tried to force a packed ticket on the audience, but the opposition was too powerful, and the Hottenroth faction, with the disgusted Chairman at the head, marched out of the hall.

Ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. Byrnes led the majority. After half an hour of vigorous talking and after the minority walked out, he was elected Tammany leader, with Cornelius J. Early as associate, G. K. Ackerman as Chairman, Morris Van Veen as Secretary, and John Cotter as Treasurer.

In the Ninth Assembly District the Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening at 237 West Twenty-sixth Street and organized for the year. Senator Louis Munzinger was elected leader to succeed ex-Alderman Isaac H. Terrell, who has been the leader there since Sheehan succeeded Croker. Mr. Munzinger was the choice of Sheehan for his place. Bernard Courtney was elected Chairman, Thomas F. Smith Secretary, and Francis J. Goodwin Treasurer. John Jordan, a west side builder, was re-elected associate leader.

TREE SCRIMMAGE DOOMED.

Harvard Corporation Likely to Abolish This Feature of Class Day.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The historic "Tree Exercises" of Harvard class day seem doomed.

This afternoon a committee of the corporation, including President Eliot and Major H. L. Higginson, met the Class Day Committee and discussed propositions and objections previously made by the corporation to a continuance of class day exercises as they have been in the past.

The objection, which was understood to be the great obstacle, was in regard to the seats around the tree. At to-day's meeting it was manifest that the committee of the corporation had taken a decided stand against any form of "scrimmage" around the tree for flowers. The struggle for flowers always has been the vital feature of the tree exercises, which otherwise would amount to nothing.

The objections taken by the corporation may be summed up as follows:

First—Because football clothes, which are dirty and offensive, are necessarily worn in the presence of refined ladies.

Second—Because, if football clothes were not worn, such weaker garments as were used would be stripped off.

Third—Because the scrimmage has become a fight in which to pay off old scores instead of a good-natured scramble.

Fourth, because with any form of scrimmage, even such as proposed by the Class Day Committee, contestants wear ordinary clothes, there would necessarily be roughness on account of the presence of large numbers of the class.

Fifth, because they feel that such an exercise is inappropriate for cultivated gentlemen and for a Harvard Class Day.

The matter will not be finally decided until the corporation, as a whole votes upon it, in about two weeks.

CALLS HIM A BANK WRECKER.

Charges Against McKnight of the Louisville German National.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—Vice President Shatton, of the Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company, charges President J. M. McKnight of that company, and who is also President of the suspended German National Bank, with conspiring to wreck the Trust Company.

He says Mr. McKnight is alone responsible for the appointment of a receiver, and alleges that McKnight tried to have himself appointed receiver, but found a law against such a move. Charles F. Taylor was appointed eleven minutes after the application was made. Suit was brought to-day to have the receivership set aside.

To-night Mr. McKnight said he had prepared a statement in regard to his arrest as President of the German National Bank, which he read to the directors. His lawyers would not permit him to make it public.

Controller Eckels believes that a part of the deposits appearing on the bank's books of the German National are fictitious. The Controller has declined to forward President McKnight's papers for a reorganization, and says the arrested bank officer shall have nothing more to do with National banks.

F. M. Haines, the expert accountant of the Controller's office, is on his way to Louisville to assist the District Attorney in securing evidence for the prosecution of President McKnight.

WANT TO WALK TO THE POLLS.

Wyoming Women Object to the Practice of Hiring Carriages.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Jan. 22.—The women voters of Wyoming have begun a movement against the practice of hiring carriages to carry voters of either sex to the polls.

Public meetings were held to-day, and women signers secured to petitions to the Legislature for legislation declaring it unlawful for any person or political party to hire any carriage or other vehicle to take voters to the polls or to register.

The women assert that in Wyoming the principal expense of elections is due to the practice of having carriages on election day, that it is charged this was not the custom before women voted, and they are now held responsible for this condition of affairs. They assert that nine-tenths of the women prefer to walk to the polls, and that women should not be held accountable for the practice of hiring carriages, which is a source of corruption and fraud.

Capt. Arey's Body Identified.

QUOGUE, L. I., Jan. 22.—No more bodies from the unfortunate schooner Nahum Chapin were washed up on the beach to-day, though wreckage is strewn for several miles. George Arey arrived here to-day and identified the body washed up yesterday as that of his brother, Capt. Arey. Hundreds of persons have visited the beach to-day.

GEN. PORTER'S NEW POST

He Has Been Elected President of the National Defense Association.

IMPORTANCE OF COAST WORK

Gen. McAlpin Presides at the Session of the Harbor Defense and Improvement Convention at Tampa—Suggestions to Congress.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 22.—The Coast and Harbor Defense and Improvement Convention was called to order at 1 o'clock by ex-Gov. Mitchell of Florida, First Vice President, in the absence of Gen. Schofield, who had been called away.

The session was presided over by Gen. E. A. McAlpin of New York, who read an interesting paper upon the progress being made in the way of coast defenses and the importance of pushing the work to an early completion.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted its report through its Chairman, and the same was adopted without debate. The resolutions adopted provide that the convention shall not submit any suggestions to the United States Government looking toward the appropriation of any specific sum of money for the National defense, leaving the matter entirely to the recommendation of the proper authority. The army reorganization, or "Lamont bill," is fully indorsed, and an early consideration of the same by Congress is urged and its passage recommended. An increase in the annual appropriation for the State militia of the United States, and the distribution of the Springfield rifles turned in by the United States Army among the militia or National Guard of the various States is recommended.

The attention of the Legislatures of the sea coast States, wherein are situated works of the United States, is called to the necessity of adding to the existing forces of militia or National Guard of each State such batteries, battalions, or regiments of foot artillery as may serve as a reserve ready for instant reinforcement of the regular foot artillery of the United States. Assistance is recommended by the National Government in the development of National Guard reserve of coast artillery. The Naval Reserve is recognized in the matter of the National defense as second to the military arm of the militia, and it is recommended that the coast States and those on the great lakes be urged and encouraged to foster this arm of our volunteer defense. Congress is urged to enact such legislation as will give proper aid to the Naval Reserve of our country. The yearly addition of fighting ships and torpedo boats to the strength of the navy is recommended.

The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of immediate protection to the seaboard of the country, and members of both houses are urged to do all in their power to secure an appropriation sufficient to carry out the plans formulated by the War Department, to the end that the same be made available at once, and the work completed without delay.

It was decided to organize a National Defense Association. The officers of the association for the first year are: President—Gen. Horace Porter of New York; Secretary—Col. J. P. Rye of Massachusetts; First Vice President—Gen. J. B. Gordon of Georgia; Second Vice President—Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana; Third Vice President—A. K. McClure of Philadelphia; Fourth Vice President—Gen. R. A. Alger of Michigan; Fifth Vice President—M. H. De Young of California; Sixth Vice President—Gen. William Miller of Florida; Seventh Vice President—John C. Popes, Massachusetts.

The Coast Defense Convention came to a close this evening.

ACTION OF THE REGENTS.

New Regulation for Conferring the Degree of LL. B.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Regents of the University have adopted the following rule relative to the granting of the degree of LL. B. by law schools of the State:

"After Jan. 1, 1898, the degree of LL. B. shall not be conferred because of graduation from any law school unless the graduate first shall have passed the examination for admission to the bar of this State."

This rule is the result of the original intention of the Regents to compel all law schools to require 1,000 hours in a regular course before graduation with the LL. B. degree. Two institutions—the New York Law School and the Buffalo Law School—did not come up to this standard. These schools protested and the rule adopted appears to be a compromise.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney will give a dinner party Tuesday evening.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary P. Danforth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth of this city, to George L. Fox of Middleburg, N. Y.

—The evening musicale to be given by Mrs. J. J. Emery in her new home, 5 East Sixty-eighth Street, will take place on Feb. 4. The artists who will appear are Mme. Challa, M. Gregorowitsch, Mr. Victor Beigel, and Mr. De Gogorza.

—A series of three musicales has been arranged for at the Hotel Majestic, beginning Tuesday. M. Plançon, Mme. Mantelli, and Mme. De Vere-Saplo of the Metropolitan Opera Company will take part, and other artists, including Miss Katherine Hilke, Miss Mary Louise Clary, Ericsson Bushnell, W. N. Searles, Jr., and Victor Kusdo, the Hungarian violinist, will also be heard. The musicales will be in charge of Frank Treat Southwick.

—Mrs. Waldo Richards delivered the second of her recitations from English and American poets and American dialect authors at the residence of Mrs. George Kemp, 720 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. Some of those who heard her were Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Miss Margaretha Rhinelander, Mrs. M. C. D. Borden, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Ruth Hoe, Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Miss Fanny Harper, Miss Marguerite Jevons, Mrs. W. H. Maxwell, Mrs. William Kingsland, Miss Edith Gurnee, Miss Chesterman, Miss Grace Dodge, Miss Marion Bacon, and Miss Mabel Zens.

—Mrs. Henry Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, gave a literary and musical afternoon, which was largely attended, yesterday. Arthur Howell Pickering of Boston recited selections from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mrs. Henry Valentine and Mrs. Charles B. Foote and Richard Hoffman rendered piano selections. The Dannreuther String Quartet, accompanied by Richard Hoffman, gave interpretations from Mendelssohn and Mozart. Among those present were the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas S. Hastings, Miss Fanny Foote, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wendell, Miss Wendell, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. F. Cady, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cleveland Cady, Miss Alice C. Cady, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Caldwell, and Miss Caldwell.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Fire this morning badly damaged the Members Building at Fishkill Landing. Young & Sparrow, clothing dealers, and John W. Speight, publisher of The Fishkill Standard, were the principal losers. The losses, which will aggregate about $10,000, are covered by insurance.

KITTANNING, Penn., Jan. 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning the grain elevators and warehouse of J. A. Gault & Co. on Grant Avenue, were destroyed by fire, which is thought to have started spontaneously. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insurance, about $7,000. Thirty thousand pounds of wool, 200 bushels of seed, and several carloads of wheat and corn were destroyed.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Mingo Junction, three miles below this city, was nearly wiped out by fire this morning. The following buildings were burned: McNeal's butcher shop, Hanna's barber shop, Scanlon's saloon, McElroy's saloon, Becker's grocery and bakery, Kelly's drug store, Lucca's saloon, Dedisky's tailor shop, McKee's building, occupied by a grocery, barber shop, and jewelry store; Simpson's jewelry store, Commercial Hotel, Cooper's cobbler shop, and the Mingo City Building and Hall. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

HANNA HAS THE MAJORITY

If the Ohio Legislature Convenes He Will Be Chosen Senator.

BUSHNELL AND THE CHAIRMAN.

A Conference at Columbus Attended by a Representative of President-elect McKinley—Attitude of Foraker and Bushnell.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 22.—The intense interest in the selection of the successor to Senator Sherman brought nearly the whole membership of the Seventy-second General Assembly to the reunion to-day and the banquet to-night, where Gov. Bushnell presided and Chairman Mark A. Hanna, among others, responded to a toast.

"I have merely come down for an outing," said Chairman Marcus A. Hanna this afternoon. "I have not been in the best of health for some time, and took advantage of the kind invitation to join in the reunion of members of the General Assembly, with nearly all of whom I am personally acquainted. There is nothing political in my visit."

It is not believed here, however, that Chairman Hanna has come here solely for his health.

Gov. Bushnell called upon Chairman Hanna at his quarters in the Chittenden this evening, and the two chatted for a short time. Their meeting was not a conference in any sense of the word.

More significant was a conference in the Governor's private office. William R. Day of Canton, a close friend of President-elect McKinley, and Lieut. Gov. Asa W. Jones were present. Mr. Day denied himself to newspaper men, and left the city soon after the conference. Gov. Jones would not discuss the Senatorial question.

Ex-Gov. Foster had engaged quarters, but telegraphed to-day that he would not be in the city.

Newton Hathaway, ex-Speaker of the House, who seemed to be managing Foster's boom for the Senate, at once left the city.

Late this afternoon State Chairman Kurtz, who was on the programme, sent word that he could not be present at the banquet.

It is evident that the majority of the members of the Legislature present are for Hanna for the Senate.

The report comes directly from Chairman Kurtz, who is very close to Gov. Bushnell and Senator Foraker, that Bushnell will not appoint Hanna to the Senate. From the same source also comes the statement that the Governor will not call a special session of the Legislature.

From other sources it is reported that Bushnell will propose to Hanna that inasmuch as the workingmen were appealed to in the late campaign to support the Republican ticket and responded nobly, and there are plenty of rich men in the Senate and no representative of the laboring classes, one of the latter should be appointed to the vacancy.

To meet this the Hanna advocates are using a statement made by John McBryde, ex-President of the United Mine Workers, to the effect that Hanna was the fairest man in his dealings with his employes that he ever knew.

The toast assigned Mr. Hanna at the banquet was, "Ohio, the Mother of Presidents; How They Are Made."

BANKERS EXPRESS APPROVAL.

Good Words for Mr. Gage—Another Rumor About Porter.

The announcement that Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, is being considered by President-elect McKinley for the Treasury portfolio seems to have met with much approval among bankers.

E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the Bank of the Republic, said yesterday that no better choice could be made. "Mr. Gage," said Mr. Pullen, "has the reputation of being one of the leading financiers of the United States. The bank over which he presides has deposits of over $30,000,000, which makes it one of the heaviest institutions in the country. I have known Mr. Gage for several years. He is President of the American Banking Association, of which last year I was President. Mr. Gage has all the essential qualities to make a brilliant Secretary of the Treasury. He has been eminently successful, he has had vast experience in monetary affairs, he is at all times cool, collected, reticent, and, withal, courteous.

Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, said: "The appointment of Lyman J. Gage of Chicago to be Secretary of the Treasury would be an ideal one—as good as could be made. It would be on a par with the selection of such men as Henry W. Cannon, or A. B. Hepburn of this city."

Local Cabinet talk yesterday still mainly concerned Gen. Horace Porter, and there was a revival of talk about Gen. Tracy for Secretary of the Navy, with the additional statement that he is really the man Thomas C. Platt wants to see in the Cabinet. William Brookfield said yesterday that men had gone from this city to Canton to urge Gen. Porter's selection, but he would not say who the men were. Cornelius N. Bliss has gone South, and it is not known whether he will visit President-elect McKinley before his return. Mayor Strong was back at his office yesterday.

It was part of the gossip about Cabinet possibilities last night that if Gen. Tracy does not go into the Cabinet, he will be the candidate of many of the Republicans for the nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York.

Oregon's Two Houses Meet.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 22.—Both houses met this morning. Seven were present in one and thirty-one in the other. The former adjourned until 2 P. M. to-morrow. The second House, the legality of which is questioned, adjourned until Monday, to which time the Senate also adjourned. The opinion prevails that the Senate will not recognize the second House, which is known as the Mitchell organization.

The Utah Senatorship.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 22.—The Mormon Church authorities are making a bitter fight against Thatcher, candidate for United States Senator, and the interesting point is that most of his supporters in the Legislature are Mormons who oppose Church interference.

The South Dakota Vote.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 22.—The ballot of the Legislature to-day for Senator resulted: Kyle, 30; Loucks, 15; Plowman, 11; Goodykoontz, 6; Palmer, 1; Kellar, 2; Weeks, 1; Bowler, 1. Five Fusionists were absent. Pickler, 50; absent, 4.

No Election in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 22.—The voting in the Legislature to-day for United States Senator was without result. Denny led with 25 votes, Turner had 20, and Squire had 4.

Claggett Leads in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 22.—In the Senatorial ballot to-day Claggett received 27 votes, Dubois 26, Nelson 15, Lewis 1, and G. C. Parkinson 1.

LOUIS F. PAYN'S CHANCES

SOME REPUBLICANS WOULD OPPOSE HIS APPOINTMENT.

Gov. Black May Be Released from His Supposed Obligations—Conferences with Members of the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Visits to the Executive Chamber by Louis F. Payn, and conferences between Senators over the confirmation of Mr. Payn as Insurance Superintendent, if Gov. Black shall nominate him, are of almost daily occurrence.

There is good authority for the statement that Mr. Payn foresees the result among the people of the State if he insists on taking the place, as a reward for his services to the Governor, and is considering if he ought not to release the Governor. A story is current in some sections that he has done so, thus putting the case entirely into the hands of the Governor, free from any promises.

Senators who have canvassed the situation are convinced that Mr. Payn will be confirmed if his name is sent to the Senate. This requires 26 votes. The confirmation will be by Republican votes, if at all, for the Democrats have a programme which precludes any of their number from acting with the Republicans. They propose to caucus on Mr. Payn's confirmation, and thus advertise to every one, the attitude of all Democrats. They believe it will be impossible for Mr. Payn's friends to make any "deal" which will stand the publicity which this procedure would bring.

A week or two ago enough Republicans were opposed to Mr. Payn to cause doubts as to his confirmation. Some who opposed him, and still do so, say they dare not defy the Governor by refusing to vote for a man so widely advertised as his "personal" appointment.

Among those who will vote for Mr. Payn's confirmation, under protest, if they vote for him at all, are Senators White, Stranahan, Mullin, Higgins, Malby, Humphrey, Nussbaum, Tibbitts, and Ford. Senators Pavey, Wray, Brush, and Davis of Buffalo will not vote for Mr. Payn's confirmation.

Senator Wray said to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES: "You may say that I will refuse to vote for Mr. Payn's confirmation. My district will back me in this position."

A caucus is talked of at which Payn's friends will try to make his confirmation a party measure.

"If such a caucus is held," said Senator Wray, "I will not go into it." There are evidences that Gov. Black hears something more than "intolerant clamor" in the protests which are made every day against Mr. Payn. Some of the strongest organization Republicans have told the Governor that the appointment of Mr. Payn would be reckoned one of the disasters of his administration.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Congressman Robert W. Tayler of Ohio is at the Imperial.

—Ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego is at the Buckingham.

—Assemblymen H. L. Steiner, Henry Glen, and F. E. Gott are at the Metropole.

—Joaquin B. Calvo, Minister for Costa Rica at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh and ex-Senator Henry Russell of Albany are at the Holland.

—Congressman George N. Southwick and John T. McDonough of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—Herman Stump, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, is at the Cambridge.

—John B. Sherman of Chicago and Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Washington, are at the Windsor.

—A. C. Hall and F. C. Williamson of England and T. D. Paret of Stroudsburg, Penn., are at the Brevoort.

—C. E. Rollins of Chicago, S. Olin Field of Boston, and A. D. Rice of Binghamton are at the Park Avenue.

—C. S. Hartwell of Baltimore, J. P. McGuire of Cleveland, and G. C. Collins of Philadelphia are at the Normandie.

—J. J. Lucas of Chicago, J. M. Bemis of Boston, W. M. Jordan of Atlanta, and John N. Cobb of Washington are at the Astor.

—William H. Connor and George P. Townsend of Boston, and George J. Colwell and W. B. Biddle of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—W. H. Kimball and E. Noyes Whitcomb of Boston, M. C. Merrill of Rochester, and W. T. Hamilton of Syracuse are at the Manhattan.

—C. H. Kellogg of Buffalo, J. S. Crawford of Philadelphia, G. H. Hastings of Boston, and W. H. Kenney of Milwaukee are at the Grand Union.

—D. H. Jones of Boston, Stuart F. Douglas, E. N. Dawson, and Charles Counselman of Chicago, and E. E. Knight of Providence are at the Gilsey.

—Judge Charles F. Brown of Newburg, Senator Henry Harrison of Brockport, N. Y., and ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Vermont are at the Murray Hill.

—F. M. Colston of Baltimore, C. H. Manning of Boston, Marshall J. Wellborn of New Orleans, and John R. Triplett of St. Louis are at the Marlborough.

—Adj. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast of Albany, Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, and ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Albany are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss B. Seamon, corsets, 120 Franklin Street.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; H. Fletcher, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery, and underwear, 115 Worth Street.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Doggett, gloves and hosiery, 120 Franklin Street.

—Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Frasher, millinery, 621 Broadway; Holland House.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Wohl, ribbons, millinery, and laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammell, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street.

—Menken, J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Robertson, hosiery, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Menken, J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Levy, domestics, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pfaelzer, clothing; Plaza Hotel.

—Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; M. H. Gradwohl, silks, 43 Leonard Street.

—Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. J. Schwartz, domestics, 43 Leonard Street.

—Weill, Raphael & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. G. Davis, upholstery goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Metropole.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:30 A. M.—256 West Twenty-eighth Street; John Wasserstrum; damage trifling.

—5 A. M.—156 Broome Street; Mark Price; damage, $25.

—9:30 A. M.—447 West Broadway; unoccupied; damage, $25.

12:35 P. M.—436 West Nineteenth Street; vacant store; damage trifling.

—6:40 P. M.—32 Sheriff Street; Robert Hoe & Co.; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—550 West Fifty-third Street; occupant unknown; damage, $20.

—9:40 P. M.—106 Greenwich Avenue; Charles Hartman; damage, $50.

—10:50 P. M.—Top floor of 135 Rivington Street, occupant, L. Rubenstein; $100.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS PROTEST.

Mass Meeting Takes Action Against the Athletic Union.

Columbia students and graduates in mass meeting yesterday afternoon protested against the action of the University Union in ordering the disbandment of the '97 crew. The gathering filled the largest lecture room in the law school, and was one of the most enthusiastic student meetings in Columbia's history. The students gave $323.73 in cash to help the crew, and subscriptions amounting to $3,000 were announced.

At the suggestion of Francis Bangs, '72, a boat club to occupy the thirty-five-thousand-dollar boathouse recently donated by Edwin Gould was organized. Over 200 members were enrolled and a committee was appointed to perfect the organization.

The meeting was opened by Joseph Lea Fearing, manager of the '97 crew. He placed on the platform the banner won by the '95 crew from Cornell and Pennsylvania. When the shouting had subsided he said: "I feel that we must have a crew. I have heard that if I resign as manager the crew will be an assured fact. I therefore resign." Many protesting cries came from the students. When Dr. W. K. Otis, '82, assumed the chair, Philip E. Brodt, '97, moved that the resignation be not accepted. The motion was unanimously carried.

A set of resolutions was read by T. L. Chrystie, '92. The document said:

Resolved, That the Blue and White refuse to lower the colors, and thus bring forth the disgrace that would inevitably result from the withdrawal of the crew, and that a committee be appointed to appear before the union at its next meeting and demand the reconsideration of its action in regard to the eight.

After great applause the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Addresses were then made by Francis K. Bangs, '72; W. Meikleham, '86; Victor Mapes, '91; D. Bandler, '88, and H. C. Pelton, '84.

FORMALISM IN SCHOOLS.

Prof. Charles Gilbert of Newark on the New Education.

Prof. Charles Gilbert, Superintendent of Schools in Newark, lectured yesterday afternoon before the Public Educational Association, at 64 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt presided, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer was on the platform.

The subject of Prof. Gilbert's lecture was "The Doctrine of the Worthwhile." He attacked "formalism" in all shapes, but especially in the schoolroom. "Formalism," he said, "emphasizes the unimportant." For this reason, he said, the ignorant and the unthoughtful saw only the unimportant, and there grew a cold formalism in which all spirit and life were lost. The main characteristic of modern teaching he declared to be mere formalism. It had glorified the "three Rs," which were necessary tools, but nothing else.

The new education, he said, would make the child, and not the subject of the lesson, the chief thing in the schoolroom. It would teach what is most worth while in life; that was, "wisdom, and free, altruistic living. Wisdom is composed of, first, high ideals; second, strength of will to attain to them; third, taste for the true, good, and beautiful, and fourth, with regard to practical affairs, judgment. Reading should not be taught as an end, but as a means; as a tool to be used intelligently. The child should not be trained on the trash of school readers, but on good literature, and in this, as in all departments of instruction, the idea should be not only to place proper tools in the hands of the child, but to teach him their comparative value and their use, and that the structure they are intended to build is more valuable than they.

WOULD TAKE A NEW PIER.

What Mr. Boas Says of Coming from Hoboken to This City.

Regarding the probability of the German steamship lines transferring from Hoboken to the new piers that the Dock Board contemplates building up town, if the War Department consents to an extension of the pier headline on the North River, Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line said yesterday:

"We would unhesitatingly lease a pier near Thirty-fourth Street if such a pier as we need were built, and if we could get reasonable rates. The assessment of our Hoboken property has been steadily increased, till within a recent period the increase has amounted to 40 per cent. The company would, however, probably retain its three piers there, as it owns the property, for freight steamers, while it would dock its express passenger steamers at the New York pier.

"I think it probable that the War Department will agree to the proposed extension of the pier headline, so that the piers can be made 700 feet long, and, I doubt not, the Dock Department will carry out its scheme of improvement."

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line said: "We have been considering the idea of having piers in New York. I don't know whether we would take two, three, four, or more piers. We are not at all decided on the question of a change."

CORDAGE WORKS SEIZED.

John Good Plant in Long Island City in Sheriff's Hands.

The John Good Cordage Works, in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City, were seized upon last evening by Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County, upon a writ of attachment issued by Judge Henry R. Beekman of this city, to satisfy a claim of $50,000 in favor of Gen. David H. McAlpin.

Following the service of the attachment a notice of claim from the First National Bank of Brooklyn, of which J. T. Jenkins is President, was filed with the Sheriff, in which the bank lays claim to all the stock in the factory. This claim was ignored by McAlpin, who filed a bond of $100,000 with the Sheriff to protect him in event of loss or suits for damages. The Sheriff then seized the entire plant and placed a deputy in charge.

The plant is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It occupies a block or more along the East River front, and gives employment to more than 300 hands. All work has been shut down. It is said the plant is operated principally by John Good, who is known throughout the United States principally on account of his fight against the C

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Not a Quorum of Members Present in the Senate.

SESSION OF BUT TEN MINUTES

Few Measures Acted Upon in the Assembly—Richmond County Police Bill Advanced to Third Reading.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—But nine Senators were in their seats when Senator Ellsworth called the Senate to order this morning. A few members came in later, but not enough to make a quorum. A few bills were introduced, and within ten minutes after convening the Senate adjourned until Monday night. These were among the bills introduced:

Senator Grant—Appropriating $7,000 for the Home for Aged and Dependent Veterans' Wives, Veterans' Mothers, Widows, and Army Nurses, Residents of New York, at Oxford.

Senator Nussbaum—Authorizing the Panama Railroad Company to assign the credit of $94,025.85, in its favor upon the books of the Controller and directing the Controller to transfer such credit to the account of the assignee.

Senator Wieman—Authorizing the Brooklyn City Auditor and Controller to pay the salaries of John Peterson and Edward C. Murphy as Justices of the Peace for the Second and Third Districts of Brooklyn.

Senator Grady—Mrs. Clara Foltz's Public Defender bill.

Senator Wieman—Providing for the appointment of a State Veterinary at a salary of $3,600 a year. His duties shall be to investigate all cases of contagious diseases among domestic animals which shall come to the notice of the State Board of Health or the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Senator Foley—Amending the stock corporation law in relation to the examination of books by stockholders. Any court of record may order such examination upon application of a stockholder showing sufficient reasons therefor.

RICHMOND COUNTY POLICE BILL.

Democrats Demand a Hearing, but the Measure Is Advanced to Third Reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Scarcely one-half the members were in their seats in the Assembly Chamber this morning when the Speaker called the House to order.

Six bills were taken up by the House and advanced to a third reading in as many minutes. Among them were those of:

Mr. Gott—To release to Charles A. Engfer and wife the right to certain real estate in Rochester.

Mr. Allds—Providing moneys for the Dependent Veterans' Wives' Home, at Oxford.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $10,950 for the payment of confidential clerks to the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, outside of Kings County.

Mr. Nixon—Providing for the payment of $70,000 balance due newspapers for the publication of the General Laws of 1896.

When Mr. Garby's bill providing for the reorganization of the Richmond County Police was reported from the Revision Committee, with certain amendments attached, Democratic Leader Finn informed the House that he was in receipt of letters from citizens in the locality affected asking for a hearing. The bill was ordered to be printed, as amended, and placed on the order of third reading.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Brennan—Grading and regulating the employes of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, excepting policemen; fixing their hours of labor, creating a pension fund for their benefit, granting them leave of absence with pay, and empowering the Board of Trustees to carry out all the provisions of the act.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the sale of land and premises at 5 and 7 Dey Street and at 187 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Abell—Regulating the tax assessments to be levied on banking associations, providing that the tax shall be on the value of their shares of stock, said stock to be included in the valuation of the personal property of each stockholder, and specifying what the value of personal property is that may be exempted from taxation.

Adjourned till Monday night.

Passengers to and from Europe.

Among the passengers due to-day on the American Line steamship St. Louis, from Southampton, are Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen, J. C. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Davenport, Robert M. Hooper, the Rev. and Mrs. M. D. Hardin, Edward Kemble, and T. Clifford Oliver.

Booked for to-day's outgoing fleet are the following:

Cunard Line steamship Servia, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bottomley, A. H. Bradford, Dickson Cunningham, Prof. W. Hall Griffin, Franklin W. Hobbs, R. G. Knox, John R. Nolon, Robert Redford, Daniel B. Stedman, Jr., Frank Heath, B. Tucker, and M. Williams.

French Line steamship La Bourgogne, for Havre—Count and Countess de Asmir, Armand Chaput, W. R. Clark, F. R. Diaz, Mme. Melba, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Auffin Ordt, Count and Countess de St. Maurice, and James Waldle.

Holland-America Line steamship Spaarndam, for Rotterdam—Eugene Diamond, H. Gans, William Reuter, Arthur Ludwig, and Mr. and Mrs. P. van der Kloot.

Mr. Young's Assignment General.

The assignment by William Euclid Young, reported yesterday, proves to be a general one for the benefit of creditors. The assignment is without preferences, and the assignee is E. F. Bullard of 137 Broadway. The assignee said: "Since Mr. Young's expulsion from the Stock Exchange, his affairs became entangled, and the only way to straighten them out was by an assignment. The assets include Mr. Young's seat in the Exchange, which, it is understood, has been sold by the Exchange for $19,000. Maybe the sale will be contested, but matters are still too chaotic to say what steps will be taken. No account has yet been made, and I do not know what the assets or liabilities amount to, only the Stock Exchange seat seems to be the principal asset."

To Sell Porcupine and Monkeys.

The case of Capt. W. H. Wright of the ship Mogul, on which a porcupine and an assorted collection of monkeys from China were seized, they not being entered on the manifest, was considered at the Custom House yesterday. Collector Kilbreth decided that Capt. Wright was guilty of an oversight, and that he should not be fined. The porcupine and monkeys, however, were condemned as contraband, and will be sold next Friday at public auction. They are valued at $000.

Heavy Damages for Injuries.

Two heavy verdicts for damages against railroad companies were given yesterday. Isaac Frankiner, thirteen years old, secured a verdict of $10,000 against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad for the loss of an arm two years ago. Isaac Mayerovick of Staten Island secured a verdict of $7,000 against the Consolidated Traction Company in the Hudson County Supreme Court in Jersey City. His delivery wagon was struck by a car in Bayonne Aug. 28, and he was permanently injured.

TOBACCO MEN TO BE TRIED.

Demurrer to the Indictments Against the American Company's Officers and Directors Has Been Dismissed.

James B. Duke, William H. Butler, William A. Marbury, Lewis Ginter, George Arents, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Watts, Josiah Browne, and Charles E. Emery, officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company, accused of conspiracy, were indicted in July. They interposed a demurrer, and arguments were heard Nov. 17 by Judge Fitzgerald, who reserved decision. He dismissed the demurrer yesterday, and decided that the men must stand trial. There is no appeal from the decision.

The complaint upon which the indictments were found alleged that the American Tobacco Company, in refusing to sell certain of its products—paper cigarettes—to small dealers, except under condition that the dealers should handle no other brands of cigarettes, violated the provisions of the so-called anti-trust law of 1895. Joseph H. Choate and Williamson Fuller argued that the corporation could not be responsible criminally and that it had the right to conduct its business in the manner it considered best.

In his opinion dismissing the demurrer Judge Fitzgerald says the criminal liability of a corporation must be considered in a different manner from the civil liability, criminal intent being one of the essential elements in a conspiracy.

"There are some acts," the opinion reads, "for which indictments will lie against corporations. These acts have been so far limited to acts of misfeasance and non-misfeasance. Of course, upon proofs of unlawful acts, it could not be held that all the members composing the body corporate are criminally liable. Their association being lawful, no presumption can arise against any of them from the fact of such association. But if two or more or all of them enter into an unlawful agreement they cannot be allowed to plead their lawful associations for certain purposes in bar of prosecution for unlawful combination.

"To rule that the officers and agents of a corporation are relieved from individual criminal liability for all they may do under the color of corporate acts would amount in many cases to a practical suspension of law.

"A very wide latitude must be accorded to the managers of a vast private enterprise lawfully organized, and it is exceedingly difficult to fix the bounds beyond which they may not legally go. They are entitled to reap all the advantages which skill, experience, large investment, and splendid facilities afford them over less fortunately equipped competitors. Every person has the right to do with his own property as he chooses, but he must exercise that right in such a manner as not to injure the property of others.

"A trading corporation is entitled to all the advantages it can secure under fair and free competition, but its officers and agents become criminally liable if they confederate to secure a monopoly by threats and menaces. If, then, the proof in the case at bar should establish the allegations of the indictment, might not the refusal to sell to jobbers and dealers except upon the required conditions be properly found to constitute a menace, coercion, and intimidation? And if such methods or devices were resorted to by the defendants to restrain lawful trade and commerce and create a monopoly, are they not guilty of conspiracy?"

The indictments charge only a conspiracy. The defendants are all under $500 bail.

FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

An Order Prohibiting the Indorsement of Officers by Subordinates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day issued General Order No. 2, in which he says:

"The indorsement or commendation of subordinates by their commanding officers for preference or promotion is proper.

"The indorsement or commendation by subordinates of their superior officers or others, by whose subsequent action or influence their own standing might be affected, being so unmilitary and objectionable that it deserves condemnation, is hereby positively prohibited.

"The annual inspections and musters will take place on such dates and hours as the Inspector General may select, and such uniform will be worn as he may specify in his notice of the dates selected.

"All State property except that worn and carried by the men present at the inspection will be arranged conveniently for inspection at such time.

"The Inspector General is appointed a Board of Survey, to examine, at the time of the annual inspection and muster of an organization, into the responsibility of the commanding officer for public property which has been damaged, or which has been lost or destroyed. Commanding officers will at the time be prepared to submit proper evidence to the board.

"The Inspector General is authorized at the annual inspection and muster of a command to inspect such public property as may be submitted to him by commanding officers as unserviceable, and make such recommendations regarding it as he may deem proper.

"The Inspector General is directed to inspect the drills of organizations at such times and in such manner as he may deem proper.

"Acts appropriating moneys to pay accounts require them to be itemized; the Military Code, the regulations, and the Controller require the same, and time will be saved by compliance with this by all concerned. Items charged in an account should be supported by receipts if it be practicable to obtain them."

A WOMAN'S DESPERATE ACT.

Tries to Kill Herself and Her Children Owing to Family Troubles.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Martha Burns, thirty years old, holding one little child in her arms and grasping another by the dress, threw herself before a New York Central train on the Terrace this morning in a mad attempt at suicide and murder. Flagman Condon and Thomas Burns, the woman's husband, dragged her from the track just as the train thundered past, the woman struggling desperately to get away from her rescuers and throw herself under the wheels of the cars.

Mrs. Burns and her husband quarreled yesterday, and she had him arrested for non-support. In the police court this morning he was discharged, the Judge holding that the wife was to blame.

Dutch Traveler Robbed.

Nicholas Brettner, who had cleared up his debts in Madison, Wis., and left his small farm, to go back to Holland, arrived in Hoboken Wednesday. His wife and four children were with him. He had about $250, the remainder of $500 which had been sent to him by his relatives in Holland. Thursday he met a man who gave the name of George Grouttman. The man enticed him to this city by promising to get him tickets for half price. On the way Brettner showed his money and shortly afterward Grouttman went into a saloon, telling Brettner to wait for him. Brettner waited an hour, and then he discovered that his money was gone. When he returned to Hoboken and told his wife of his loss she fainted. The Dutch Consul has been notified of the case.

Democratic Primaries in Kings.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the regular Democratic General Committee of Kings County, announced yesterday that primaries will in all probability be held in February. The Board of Elections has promised to give Mr. York the new district boundaries about Feb. 1.

A Murderer Sentenced to Death.

Recorder Goff yesterday sentenced Howard Scott to be put to death in the Sing Sing Prison some time in the week beginning March 15. Scott, a negro musician, shot and killed his wife Oct. 24 at the flat of her sister, Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

ROBBERS QUICKLY CAUGHT

AND THEIR CASES DISPOSED OF WITH UNUSUAL CELERITY.

Thursday Afternoon They Tried to Rob a Bank in Grand Street—Friday Afternoon They Were Sentenced for That Attempt.

Four persons who attempted to rob the bank of Henry Pinkus, at 216 Grand Street, Thursday afternoon, were indicted, arraigned in court, and, on their pleas of guilty, sentenced to prison yesterday. Three of them will be taken to Sing Sing to-day, and the other will be sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

Although the attempt to rob Pinkus's bank was made in daylight, and created much excitement in the neighborhood, the police kept the affair secret until yesterday morning, after the men had been arrested.

Pinkus's bank is on the ground floor of a narrow building on the north side of Grand Street. A counter runs through the centre of the room for a distance of 15 feet, and on the top of it is a wire screen, with two small windows in it. At the end of the counter there is a wooden partition shutting off a larger back room. Mr. Pinkus had about $2,000 in his safe and in his show window when the robbers entered. He was behind the counter, and his clerk, William Kaplan, was in the rear room.

"I was just about to take the money out of the window," said Mr. Pinkus yesterday, "when the first two men walked in and took their stands, one at each window. The man at the back window asked for two postage stamps, and as I turned to get them a third man came in, and, after shutting the door, stood facing the street. Even then I had no suspicion that they were going to try to rob me. As I put out my arm to hand the stamps through the window the man at the front window drew his hand out of his pocket and thrust a pistol at me. The other man also pointed a revolver at me, and they cried: 'Throw up your hands and hand out your money!'

"The thing made me so mad that I didn't have time to get scared. I had a pistol under the counter in easy reach, but never thought of it. I yelled for Kaplan and jumped back through a door. The men kept the revolvers pointed at me until I got behind the partition. Then, as I made a dash for the other door to get out in front, where they were, I heard one of them say: 'Come on, boys. It's all up. I didn't come here to kill anybody.'

"Kaplan and I got through the door about the same time, and just in time to see the last man turning toward Mott Street. I thought there might be other thieves around to rob the bank if I left, so I staid where I was, while Kaplan ran after the thieves."

Kaplan chased the men to Mott Street, where they turned north. His cries of "Stop, thief!" brought Jacob Wrent out of his tailor's shop on the corner. Wrent joined the chase and caught one of the men just before Broome Street was reached. The other two men turned west through Broome Street.

Wrent took his prisoner to the bank, where he was turned over to Policeman Fries, who took him to the Mulberry Street Station. There the prisoner described himself as George Ledell, twenty-one years old, of 274 Second Avenue. He was taken before Capt. O'Brien an hour later and questioned. He finally confessed that there were four men in the plot to rob Pinkus. He said that his real name was Vidt, and that the names of the others were Jacob Dietzel or Decker, John Murphy, and Martin Davidson. They had planned the robbery about three weeks ago and expected to get $1,000 by it. After getting the money, Vidt said, they were to have met in the centre of the Brooklyn Bridge and gone to some place in Brooklyn to divide it. Vidt gave addresses at which he said his accomplices could be found. Detectives Price, Cronin, and Rigon went to Brooklyn and, shortly after midnight, arrested Dietzel and a companion named Cordes, at 99 Melrose Street. An hour later they found Murphy at 91 Cumberland Street. Davidson was arrested at 32 Bartlett Street.

The men were taken to Police Headquarters in this city and locked up. Yesterday morning they were taken to the Centre Street Police Court, and there held for trial. About noon Capt. O'Brien took Pinkus and Kaplan before the Grand Jury, and on their testimony indictments were found against all except Cordes. The indictments were filed at 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the prisoners were arraigned before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of General Sessions. They pleaded guilty. Dietzel and Murphy were sentenced to ten years each in State prison. Vidt's term was fixed at seven years, three years being taken off the full penalty because of the assistance he had rendered in informing on the others. Davidson was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory because he is not yet eighteen years old. Cordes was discharged, it being shown that he was in no way implicated in the attempted robbery.

All of the prisoners are ex-convicts. Vidt served four years in the Kings County Penitentiary for burglary. Murphy has been twice in the same institution for grand larceny, and Dietzel has served three years for grand larceny. Davidson spent five years in the House of Refuge, and was only discharged from that institution a few months ago. He was the man who watched outside of Pinkus's bank while the others tried to rob it.

ELLIS ISLAND DISINFECTION.

Plan to Transfer the Extensive Plant from Sandy Hook.

Ellis Island officials are busy just now in arranging for an extensive disinfecting plant. Beyond a weekly fumigation in the immigration quarters, disinfection has been confined to suspects or hospital cases.

The necessity of extra precaution, in view of the bubonic plague, has led Dr. Senner to arrange for the transfer to the island of the extensive plant which was installed at Camp Low, Sandy Hook, at the time of the cholera scare. The plant consists of two large ovens, heated by steam, in which a temperature of 215° can be obtained. The apparatus is now in course of transfer from Sandy Hook, and Dr. Senner is in Washington in connection with the matter.

Deputy Commissioner McSweeny said yesterday that hereafter all immigrants detained over night would have a bath and their clothes would be put into the ovens. They will be provided with hospital clothes to sleep in, and their own garments will be returned disinfected and in good order in the morning.

Capt. Delameter Died on Duty.

Capt. Israel Delameter of the steam dredge F. Sandford Ross, No. 6, died suddenly yesterday, in the pilothouse of the dredge, at the foot of Henderson Street, Jersey City. The dredge was working, and when the bucket stopped without any reason, the crew went into the pilothouse and discovered that the Captain had fallen from his seat, and was dead. The deceased was sixty-three years of age, and resided with his family at 283 Monmouth Street, Jersey City. He was the oldest steam dredge Captain in this vicinity.

Arthur Mayhew Resentenced.

Arthur Mayhew, colored, who was convicted of the murder of aged Stephen Powell, at Hempstead, L. I., March 7 last, was resentenced, yesterday by Justice Garretson, in Long Island City. He is to be executed during the week beginning March 7. His counsel will endeavor to secure another stay of execution and a new trial.

Cruiser Montgomery Goes South.

The cruiser Montgomery, which received an injury to her bottom and had a propeller broken by striking some obstruction in the channel near Governors Island, last week, passed out at Sandy Hook yesterday morning, bound for Hampton Roads to join the squadron there.

Bright's Disease CAN BE CURED

Bright's Disease is but advanced Kidney Disease. It is better to cure the kidney trouble in its incipiency, but if you have neglected it, hesitate no longer, but cure yourself at once,

WITH WARNER'S SAFE Cure.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION DANCE.

Under the Auspices of Mrs. John S. Foster and Mrs. Alfred M. Snedeker.

The second of the subscription dances organized by Mrs John S. Foster and Mrs. Alfred Melvin Snedeker was held at Sherry's last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. J. M. Varian, Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. Alfred Melvin Snedeker, Mrs. Charles Gulden, Mrs. John A. Douglass, and Mrs. W. Wall Weaver. A supper was served at midnight in the smaller ballroom, and dancing was resumed. The Hungarian Orchestra furnished the music.

Among those present were Miss Ella Wilson, Miss Van Sickle, the Misses Chatillon, Miss Postley, Miss May Child, Miss Carrie Corder, Miss Marion Varian, Miss Alice Livingston Titus, Miss Ireland, the Misses Willis, Miss Adele Lauterbach, Miss Mary Mills, Miss Schuyler, Miss Edith Hatie, Miss Adele Katté, Miss Marie Holmes, Mrs. Albert O. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Georgiana Evans, Miss Polhemus, Miss Bush, Miss Bessie Prince, Miss Marie Wilmerding, Miss Keep, Miss Minnie Stone, Miss Bertha Ballin, Miss Nora Pitou, Miss Hupfel, Miss Foster, Miss Harriet Gulden, Miss Amy Beach, Miss Katherine Bell, Miss Bertha Ireland, Miss Mowbray, Miss Greene, Miss Alice Betts, Miss Ella Van Brunt, Miss McBurney, Miss Anna Riker, Miss May Riker, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Cameron, Miss Fannie Pell, Miss Eleanor Keyes, J. E. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss Beales, Miss Trowbridge, Miss Van Nest.

James N. Pomeroy, Sterling Postley, Willet Hall, George T. Greene, Alfred B. Carhart, W. C. Roberts, James Wilson, H. D. Mills, George Bush, Frank E. Hayward, George B. Wingate, George W. Betts, Schuyler S. Wheeler, Arthur Van Brunt, Adolph Hupfel, Z. Van Loan, Stanley Foster, L. F. Newkirk, J. N. Cooper, Robert W. Whitford, W. C. Roberts, J. Claflin Thompson, Frederic Durland, Charles Cordier, E. B. Mowbray, Dean Nelson, W. C. Robbins, Charles W. Child, Henry W. Eaton, and James K. Hackett.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS MEET.

During Recess They Look at Mr. Platt's Floral Elephant.

The second session of the fourth annual meeting of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. A paper from the State Treasurer, A. B. Colvin, was read. It was entitled "A Sound Policy for the Republican Press."

Louis McKinstry of The Fredonia Censor read a paper on "Populism Among the Farmers." He said it was a fact that the lot of the farmer in this State had become harder and harder within the last four years.

"All the circumstances," he said, "favor giving Populism a sympathetic ear. The farmers will not continue to support the party in power if their condition does not improve."

During a short recess the editors visited Senator-elect Platt's apartments to look at the floral elephant presented to Mr. Platt. Mrs. Platt received the visitors.

After the recess a paper was read by Edwin B. Hard of The Cobleskill Times on "New York's White Elephant," referring to the new Capitol at Albany.

E. H. Butler of The Buffalo Evening News was elected President of the association, L. McKinstry Vice President, and A. O. Bunnell of The Dansville Advertiser Secretary.

FOR FREE DOCK ROOM.

Boatowners' Association Wants Part of the City Water Front Free to Canalboats.

A public meeting was held at 21 Coenties Slip yesterday, under the auspices of the Boatowners' Association, to advocate the setting aside by the Dock Department of a portion of the city water front for the free use of commerce. The immediate purpose of the meeting was to secure free wharfage for canalboats. Erastus Wiman said that Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Southern ports provided free wharfage.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that warfage was doubled under the Tweed régime, that the wholesale diversion of the grain trade from this port was due to the levying of double toll here, while at other ports at which railroads terminated wharfage was free, and declaring it to be a gross injustice that, while the State maintains free canals at a yearly cost of $1,000,000, the city should bleed commerce to the extent of $3,000,000 a year. It was asserted that the Erie Canal, if freed from unmerciful terminal exactions, might float the products of the entire Northwest.

The resolutions closed with an appeal to the Dock Commissioners either to make one-tenth of the city's docks and piers free to canal commerce or to reduce wharfage rates on all vessels to a nominal sum.

F. Beadle, who addressed the meeting, offered a resolution recommending an amendment to the law which limits the capital of canal companies to $50,000. He stated that the Consolidated Lake and Canal Company intended to spend that much money in its storehouse in Sherman Creek, Harlem River, and as much more on a double-deck shed at the foot of West Fifty-fourth Street. This resolution was carried.

CAPTAIN SHEEHAN'S TRIAL.

Lawyer Grant Says He Will Prove that Detective Waters Lied.

The trial of Police Captain Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station for failure to suppress policy shops in his precinct was continued before Commissioner Andrews yesterday. The negro, Perry Steddle, who was employed by Detective Waters to get evidence against policy shops, was again on the stand. He testified that he had bought policy slips at 660 Eleventh Avenue, 637 Ninth Avenue, 787 Ninth Avenue, 887 Tenth Avenue, and 694 Ninth Avenue. He had visited a number of other places, but could not give the numbers, as he had no memoranda of them. The witness said he first began to go around the precinct last July at Waters's request. During the three months he was getting evidence he spent about $65.

Lawyer Grant, Capt. Sheehan's counsel, got the witness to admit that the memorandum book from which he testified was given to him by Waters last Saturday.

Before the adjournment Lawyer Grant announced that he would again cross-examine Detective Waters. He said he would prove that Waters had lied when he swore that he was not discharged from Acker, Merrall & Condit's, where he was employed before he became a policeman. Mr. Grant said he would prove that Waters was discharged for taking perfumery and wines from the store.

The case will continue Monday.

Brewer Strove Sued for Divorce.

Mrs. Caroline Strove, wife of Paul Strove, brewer of Woodside, L. I., yesterday made application to Justice Garretson, at Long Island City, for alimony, pending a suit for divorce, on the ground of cruelty and non-support. Mr. Strove's counsel said his client was willing to give Mrs. Strove a comfortable home, but would not allow her mother to live with them. He said Mrs. Strove's mother was responsible for all differences. Justice Garretson reserved decision.

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER

COMMISSION ADOPTS SUGGESTIONS OF MR. SCOTT.

Additions to Board of Public Improvements—Five Members of Board of Health and Board of Assessors—Supervisors for Counties.

The Greater New York Commission, at its meeting in Mayor Strong's private office yesterday, made radical and important changes in Chapters 9 and 10 of the charter, which relate to the Borough Boards and the Board of Public Improvements. These changes were suggested by Corporation Counsel Scott.

The New York system of inaugurating public improvements was adopted in so far as it is applicable to the changed conditions. The provision that one-third of the assessment must be paid in before an improvement is begun was stricken out. The Board of Public Improvements was retained, and the Presidents of each of the five boroughs and the Controller and the Corporation Counsel were added to it. The Presidents of the boroughs can vote in the board only upon improvements affecting their boroughs.

The Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly will take the initative in all public improvements. Under the old drafts of the charter the Borough Boards could prepare maps of their boroughs for improvement purposes, but now all the mapping will be done by the Board of Public Improvements. The Board of Public Improvements will appoint the consulting engineers, and the chief engineers will personally have the appointment of their professional staffs. This was recommended by Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct. It was also determined yesterday that, instead of leaving it optional with the Mayor to appoint a President of the Board of Public Improvements, the appointment should be made mandatory, and thus a very important official is provided for. Various minor changes were also made in both chapters.

The original draft of the charter provided that there should be four members of the Health Board. Another member has been added to it, and he must be a physician.

In reviving the Board of Assessors, it is made to number five members, instead of four, as at present. The Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments, which was left out of the original draft, has been revived. This board, under the charter, will consist of the Controller, the Corporation Counsel, and the President of the Board of Public Improvements. At present the Recorder is a member of the board, as he is also of the Sinking Fund Commission. Under the charter he will not be a member of either.

The commission adjourned last night until Monday, when it will consider the chapter on education and other chapters. Ex-Mayor Gilroy and George M. Pinney, Jr., were yesterday appointed a sub-committee to revise the chapter on docks, and they will probably report on Monday.

The commission is now pushing its work very rapidly. The corrections are being made on the proof sheets, and the proofs, as soon as corrected, are hurried off to the printer.

The act which the Draft Committee has prepared to meet the Constitutional provisions in reference to Boards of Supervisors was given out for publication yesterday. It provides that "in every county of the State, wholly included within the limits of a city, but not comprising the whole of such city, there shall be a Board of Supervisors to be composed of the members of the Municipal Assembly, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, or other legislative body of such city, who shall be elected as such and also as Supervisors by the people of the county." Such Boards of Supervisors may act as canvassing boards and may apportion Assembly districts as provided in the Constitution. Supervisors are to serve without compensation, except such as is received by them as members of the Council or Board of Aldermen.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Ex-Collector Daniel Magone Says that Bowling Green Is the Place for It.

To sustain their contention that the passage of the Quigg bill in regard to the site of the new Custom House for this city was obtained by misrepresentation the members of the Produce Exchange call attention to the following: "It is the testimony of every man living who has held the office of Collector of the Port of New York that the present site is better suited to the transaction of the Custom House business than any other would be." These words are from the report of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds presented by Senator Quay.

Meeting it, the Produce Exchange members exhibit this letter from ex-Collector Magone:

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1897.

The Hon. Henry D. McCord, 92 and 94 Broad Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: I got home this afternoon from a short visit to your city. I had noticed in the papers the bill to which you invite my more particular attention. I have read the bill, Senate Calendar No. 1,351, and herewith return it to you, as requested. I am surprised that there should be a difference of opinion among the merchants of New York as to the proper location for a new Custom House. There cannot be any doubt about it with thinking men that the proper place for space, light, air, and convenience of location is Bowling Green. I trust that the importing merchants in New York who have the deepest interest in the matter will act, and act promptly, and if they do, they can secure the Bowling Green site, which in my opinion is in every way more desirable than the present site.

You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you see fit. Respectfully yours,

DANIEL MAGONE.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Sale of Zogbaum Water Colors—Jose Munoz's Collection Sold.

Twelve water-colors and sixty-eight original drawings by Rufus Zogbaum were sold last evening at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square, for $2,937.50—an average of only $36.75 each. The attendance was small and the bidding lacked spirit. The result of this sale, when the merit of Mr. Zogbaum's work and his faithful interpretation of American army and navy life are considered, was a disappointment. The highest figures of the sale were $137.50 and $105, which were paid, respectively, for the excellent water-color "Boots and Saddles," and the spirited drawing of a scene on one of the white squadron, "All Hands to Skylark."

The pictures, books, and art objects which formed the collection of José Munoz, the former Bolivian Consul in this city, and the sale of which was concluded yesterday, at the American Art Galleries, brought the good total of $17,000.

There will be sold at the American Art Galleries, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings next, 402 oil paintings, water colors, and original drawings, the work of Charles S. Reinhart, the well-known American artist and illustrator, who died last year. These will be on exhibition at the galleries from this morning until the date of sale. The catalogue of the exhibition has as its preface a gracefully written and appreciative tribute to Mr. Reinhart, written by Arthur Hosber and signed by a number of prominent American artists.

Denial by Edwin Gould.

Edwin Gould denied yesterday a story that the Diamond Match Company and the Continental Match Company, of which he is President, are to be consolidated.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Ideal Dressing Tables,
$10.00.

AT WANAMAKER'S

Well groomed men are always careful about dress details.

An important section of this business is devoted to Men's Furnishings. Able management and a large stock of goods command the custom of men who are critical and careful in all that pertains to correct dress.

Paris and London send the latest European fashions. The stock is complete in everything, both rare and popular, costly and cheap.

Already in our short New York career the excellence of our

Shirts to Order

is known. Numerous orders attest the fact.

Fancy materials, Scotch Flannels, Oxford and Madras Cloths and French Percales are already here in great variety. The assortment grows daily.

Dress Shirts in every grade, from the finest to a choice, durable and excellent grade at $1.50 each to order.

DRESS SHIRTS READY MADE

This concerns French Shirts that are all hand-sewn, and of the beautiful, clear, white that only Paris laundering can produce. A fortune for the Paris laundryman that will give us Paris work. Price $1.50. Ordinarily $2.50. Our two-fold mission—keep up quality, keep down cost.

FRENCH PERCALE SHIRTS

Of course we import directly all the Paris Shirts in our stock. Just ready for you, choice Shirts, white bodies with percale bosoms. Among them some styles that are exclusively here. The price is $1.50. Ordinary dealers must charge $2 for equal quality and inferior styles.

NO. 1 DRESS SHIRTS

Our own make. The price is always $1—never less. Our aim is to give the best that ONE DOLLAR will buy. The No. 1 Dress Shirt is known all over the land, as the many mail orders abundantly prove. Every style, all sizes and sleeve lengths.

Aside from all these there are certain Shirt Bargains now current here that will repay the quest of the economical mind.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

Groups of sorts in lots that are real bargains. Good reading in the list. It should interest you to read it. It will pay you well to heed it.

English Colored Merino Half Hose, 2 pair for 25c. They are reduced one-half.

Half Hose—Lisle Thread in tan and slate; Cotton in fast black with unbleached feet and soles; also tan slate and brown. Three pairs for 50c. Formerly 35 to 50c a pair.

Half Hose—Lisle Thread, silk embroidered fronts, and solid black with unbleached soles; Cotton, in English fast black, tan and slate; Balbriggan, plain and silk clocked. Worth this minute 35c to 50c; our price 25c a pair.

Half Hose—English Silk and Wool, in tan and natural; Colored Merino and French Lisle Thread, in fancy colorings, 50c a pair; regularly 75c to $1.25.

French Lisle Thread in fancy stripes and mixtures; Spun Silk, in fast black and Brettle's English Spun Silk, with embroidered fronts, now 75c a pair; about half their worth.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Here is good fortune for parents with boys to clothe. Sturdy garments, stylishly cut and carefully finished, at prices that are in your favor.

54 double-breasted Suits, all-wool, $2.75. About half real value.

118 double-breasted Suits, all-wool, $3.75. They are the usual $6 kind.

45 Brownie Suits, fancy cheviot and blue serge, 3 to 7 yrs., at $4.50 and $5; reduced from $6 and $7.50

20 boys' Ulsters, fancy cheviot and fur beavers, sizes 10 and 11 yrs., at $4.50; reduced from $12 and $14.

26 Cape Coats, fancy cheviot; 3 to 6 yrs., at $3; were $4.50 to $7.

TRIMMED MILLINERY

High class Millinery only. This is true of materials, styles, workmanship. To keep the milliners busy we omit all profits from our milliners' bills. $9 will buy $15 worth to-day, $7 equals $12, and $5 replaces $8.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

The 20-button length white Suede Mousquetaire Gloves at ONE DOLLAR, and the four-button glace Gloves at Sixty Cents continue to command great popular favor. Paris cannot match their cheapness.

And we have the finest Gloves as well.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS

Twenty-five Porcelain Dinner Sets are marked this morning for quick selling. Three styles of floral decorations, gold trimmed handles. They are from one of the best English potteries.

100-piece Set, $8.50
130-piece Set, $10.50

Yesterday's prices were $10.50 and $14.

CANDIES

Our fine Confectionery finds honored place on many distinguished dinner tables. It grows in favor daily.

The cheapest are absolutely pure.

Buttercups, all flavors, caramel centres, 20c the pound, instead of 30c.

And this is only one of the sweets to be had here at less than elsewhere.

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.'S.

BETTER BRIDGE SERVICE.

Experts Said to Favor Running Elevated and Surface Cars.

Information was given out yesterday by an official of a Brooklyn elevated road that the board of engineering experts appointed to examine into the feasibility of running elevated and surface cars over the Brooklyn Bridge would soon report in favor of both projects.

Engineers of the surface and elevated companies have submitted elaborate plans to the experts. The plans of the elevated systems provide for running trains on the present tracks under the supervision of the bridge management. The trolley companies contemplate running their cars over the roadways.

The bridge Trustees denied all knowledge of the plans yesterday.

Convicted Boys May Be Innocent.

David Williams, eighteen years old, of 198 Madison Street, and John Donovan, seventeen years old, of 226 Madison Street, who were convicted of robbery and sent to the Elmira Reformatory several months ago, were brought back to this city yesterday and lodged in the Tombs. They will probably be set free on the ground that Joseph Greenfader, the principal witness against them, has since confessed that he committed perjury. Greenfader is now under indictment for perjury. Williams and Donovan were convicted of robbing Louis Wolf at Rutgers and Monroe Streets on Oct. 18, 1896.

STRONGLY FOR ARBITRATION.

The Cincinnati Bar Association Wants the Treaty Approved.

The Cincinnati Bar Association has passed resolutions strongly favoring the arbitration treaty recently signed by representatives of this country and Great Britain.

After stating in a preamble that the settlement of international controversies by arbitration is a great step in the progress of civilization and of the utmost interest and importance to the American people, the association resolves to urge upon the Senate the importance of taking prompt action in favor of the ratification of the treaty. Copies of the resolutions were sent to the Senators from Ohio.

An Informer Sentenced.

Edward Tompkins, passer of counterfeit coin, who, in the hope of escaping punishment, informed upon old man Basford and others of the band of counterfeiters to which he belonged, was sentenced to fifteen months in the State prison at Sing Sing by Judge Brown, in the United States Criminal Court yesterday.

Welde Retires as a Leader.

Ex-Police Justice Welde has retired as the Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, and ex-Police Justice Andrew J. White has been elected as leader and Isaac A. Hopper as associate leader of the district.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

THE SERVICES OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Three Days' Session Ended with Addresses by Dr. Shaw, Dr. Rainsford, Mrs. Ballington-Booth and Others.

The special services which have been held in Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church for the past three days by the Central Council of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons were continued yesterday afternoon and evening, when the meetings were brought to a close. The edifice was well filled with the wearers of the little cross, on which are inscribed the initial letters of the internationally famous motto, "In His Name."

The topic of the two sessions was taken from Ephesians, v. 18: "Be filled with the Spirit," and addresses were made in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. A service of song preceded the session. After a few words from Mrs. Bottome, President of the order, Dr. Shaw was introduced.

"I regard the most encouraging sign of the times to be," said he, "the increasingly distinct vision which the world has of the Deity. There are fewer infidels in the world now than in any previous age. God is a real living, personal friend and Father, not simply our Father which art in Heaven, but our Father who is upon the earth.

"Wherever Christians are met together to seek an increase in the deepening of spiritual life and a development of sanctification, they are praying for the power of the Holy Ghost. Under such favorable circumstances, in an age which has this trend and this tendency, it is unnatural for Christian people to be without fulness of the Holy Spirit.

"Whenever we accept Jesus Christ, we mean by that that we adopt his methods. Our Saviour's method of sanctification is the same He has given to us—the use of the Holy Spirit. We are out of tune with our dispensation if we are not filled with the Holy Spirit. Since Pentecost the world has lived under the dispensation of the Holy Ghost. Without the Holy Spirit we cannot know Jesus Christ or enter into intimate communion with Him. If there is anything that is keeping the Holy Spirit away from our churches it is a miserable conventionality, it is this wanting to be too dignified and too respectable, to follow a certain social order and respect certain social lines. Get away from such influences."

Dr. Rainsford's Brief Address.

In the interval between this address and the one from Dr. Rainsford, which followed, everybody sang "The Comforter Has Come."

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford's address was brief. "In just so far as we are willing to give up our lives to obey Jesus Christ," he said, "to that extent has God promised us the power. Our duty is stated by the Apostle Peter in Acts, v., 32: 'The Holy Spirit is given to those that obey.'"

Dr. Rainsford then asked, "What does this obeying Jesus Christ mean?" He said it did not mean to work one's self up to a certain sensitiveness; it did not mean to wait until one feels a spiritual throbbing down in his soul. "It means to be willing to take into our own lives the spirit of Jesus and literally and absolutely do the things that in our conscience we believe Jesus would do in our circumstances and in our day." The speaker said it was a wonderful thing to each age finds its own conceptions of what Christ means and what He wants us to do. The spirit of Christ was that of absolute obedience to the truth. The Apostles made mistakes, but they brought the breath of a new life and a dawn of hope.

At an after meeting the Rev. S. B. Rossiter spoke, and prayer was made by Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis.

Words from the Volunteers.

The principal speaker at the evening session was Mrs. Ballington-Booth of the Volunteers. She said, in part: "There is nothing which makes us feel our weakness more than to be called by God to help others. Why do we ask for this spirit? Assuredly not for any selfish object. God never yet baptized a soul for the sake of any special feeling for it alone. God never started up in the mountains His rivers of blessing that they might go into hearts that would make them stagnant pools. God blesses us that He may bless others.

"It is a great thing to consider that we have not come here to discuss or to question. With us it is a matter of truth. Though it is a sweet and precious influence it is something more than that. It is the real vital power that can come into the life of any Christian who will but follow the guidance and become wholly God's, a mighty and living power enabling us to go forth in strength and have the world say: This is indeed something superhuman; it is something more than gift, more than character; it is something we must bow to, something divine."

Mrs. Booth spoke of those Christians who never advanced beyond the knowledge of God which they learned in childhood. "They have enough of religion" she said, "to feel that they have got something, but not enough to have them go out and energize other lives.

"The Spirit is to be a revealer to us of God, and as we learn more of His will, His purpose, His nature, His power, His wishes toward us, His love and compassion for the world, His purity and might, and all that there is to learn of Him, we must become more like Him. The spirit can come into your life and mine, that at each step it can show us something more of God.

"The world wants sympathy. Those who are suffering need the touch of sympathy. Why do they not receive it? Sometimes there is to go before believing the loving human touch that makes them turn to Christ. It is not only by prayer, but by living the life that shows the spirit of God is behind us that our lives can speak louder than words. If the true Spirit falls on you with His power, comforting influence, and guiding light, you can indeed bless others, lifting them up in their dark hours, making them strong in their weakness, and sending them forth with their blessed power, which is always progressive and always brings in its train blessing and peace."

Addresses were made by Mrs. Bottome, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, and Mrs. Davis, after which prayer was offered by Mrs. S. B. Rossiter. "Come, Holy Spirit," was sung by the congregation, and the series of special services came to an end with the pronouncement of benediction by the Rev. Mr. Gardner.

FEAST OF ST. AGNES.

Archbishop Martinelli to Officiate at Pontifical High Mass.

The Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, will officiate in a Pontificial High Mass at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, in East Forty-third Street, on Sunday next, which is the feast day of the Saint. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Alexander Doyle, C. S. P., one of the most eloquent of Catholic divines. The ceremonial will be of the most sumptuous order in honor of the young virgin-martyr, and the music of Haydn's Imperial Mass, No. 3, will be interpreted by a reinforced choir, aided by a quartet of Philharmonic strings. Following is the full order of the music for the morning service:

Organ Prelude .....Guilmant
Asperges Me .....Gregorian
Kyrie Messe de St. Cecile.....Gounod
Gloria—Imperial, No. 3.....Haydn
Graduale—String quartet and organ.....
.....Emmanuel Bach
Credo—Imperial, No. 3.....Haydn
Offertory—String quartet and organ.....
.....(Andante) Kierulf
Sanctus—Imperial, No. 3.....Haydn
Elevation—O Salutaris, by the choir of St. Agnes's School.....Gregorian
Agnus Dei—Imperial, No. 3.....Haydn
Postlude—Laudate Dominum .....Gounod

There will also be a vesper service at 7:30, the programme for which is: Psalms, Mercadante and Marzo; Alma Redemptoris, Gounod; O Salutaris, Dubois; Tantum Ergo, Saint-Saens. The sermon will be by the Rev. James H. McGean, rector of St. Peter's Church. Th relics of St. Agnes will be exposed to the veneration of the faithful after vespers, and every evening during the week at 7:30.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series—Selections for Jan. 24.

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SUBJECT—The Lame Man Healed. Text: Acts 3: 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—His name, through faith in His name, hath made this man strong.—Acts 3: 16.

The incident which commands our attention to-day is one of peculiar interest. Last week a vast multitude, from all parts of the known world, stood before us, but this week it is only one man, and he an ignorant helpless, unknown beggar. His very name has been lost, or was never known by the inspired historian. But that is not important. His condition is what attracts attention.

He was a helpless cripple, and had always been so. Some members of his family or some kindly neighbors—some impersonal "they"—had "laid him daily at the Gate of the Temple, which is called Beautiful." In the morning they took him up in their arms and "carried" him there. In the evening they took him back in the same way. All day long—day after day, and year after year—he lay just where they placed him, looking up piteously into the faces of those who passed in and out—living on their charity.

He had probably become so accustomed to the daily routine that it made no impression on his mind. His lameness was not necessarily painful. He had no cares or anxieties. He never had walked and so had no experience of a life of activity and probably no longing for such a life. If he could collect enough to keep himself clothed and fed, from day to day, he was satisfied. Nothing more seemed to be needed or possible.

The place where he was laid was at the "Beautiful Gate" of the Temple. This gate was "the pride of the Temple area—covered with carving—richly glit—having apartments over it." "Of the gates of the outer court of Herod's Temple, nine were covered with gold and silver, as well as the posts and lintels, but the outer one, the Beautiful Gate, was entirely made of Corinthian brass, and was considered to surpass the others far in costliness. This Gate was so heavy as to require twenty men to close it." (Smith's Dict.)

It was not only conspicuous for its beauty, but it was the most frequented place in all the Temple area. Every morning, at 9 o'clock a throng of worshippers passed it for the morning sacrifice. Every afternoon at 3 o'clock, being the ninth hour—the hour of prayer," another throng was there for the evening sacrifice. Any one standing in this gateway, or lying at its side, and looking in one direction, would have a full view of the crowd passing to and fro in "Solomon's Porch." Looking in the other, he would see another crowd of priests and people gathered around the door of "the Holy Place." No wonder that this lame man, or his friends, selected this particular place "to ask alms of them that entered into the Temple." (v. 2.) As a matter of worldly policy it was well chosen in the beginning. In the end it proved to be a place of great spiritual privilege and blessing. It is never any loss to any man to be habitually in the place where the people of God go up to worship, and where the sacrifice for sin is made known.

The Cripple Hears of Jesus.

At this time this man was "above forty years old." (4: 22.) When Jesus of Nazareth, as a little child, was presented in the Temple, he may have been lying there as a poor little crippled boy, about seven years of age, and may have seen the happy company as they went in and out. But it meant nothing to him.

When Joseph and Mary returned from the Passover feast, and "Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem," he was lying there still. But he was then a young man nearly twenty years old. He may have heard of the discussion with the "doctors," (Luke 2: 41-50,) but if he did it was probably of no interest to him, that a young Nazarene—a boy of twelve years of age—claimed that He must be about His father's business. It was only what was to be expected from every boy when he reached that period of life.

Still later, when he was a full-grown man, he had probably seen Jesus and His disciples every year at the Passover feasts. But then there was such a crowd of strangers in the Temple, and the opportunity to reap a rich harvest of silver and gold was so great that there was no thought of anything else.

One October, however, "Jesus went up to Jerusalem," not openly, but as it were in secret. He went to attend the "feast of Tabernacles." There was no crowd around Him now, and "about the midst of the feast" He "went up into the Temple and taught." Every one listened and heard Him say, "My doctrine is not Mine, but His that sent Me. If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God or whether I speak of Myself. If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink." (John 7: 1-37.) Perhaps this poor lame man heard these words, or if he did not hear them, undoubtedly he heard of them. But he did not understand them. They were only words that fell upon the ear, as seed often drops upon the wayside.

Again, somewhat later, at the "feast of the dedication," when "it was Winter, Jesus walked in the Temple in Solomon's Porch." The crowd which soon gathered "round about Him" must have attracted this poor cripple's attention, and perhaps he heard Him say, "My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me; and I give unto them eternal life. My Father, which gave them Me, is greater than all, and no man is able to pluck them out of My Father's hand. I and My Father are One." (John 10: 22-30.) But what did he know or care about "eternal life"! It was as much as he could do to provide for the present life—that now required all his attention. Besides "there was a division among the Jews" concerning this man Jesus. "Many of them said, He hath a devil, and is mad; why hear ye Him?" In fact, so bitter was the feeling against Him that He barely escaped death at their hands by stoning. Why should he therefore give heed to anything He said?

Still the seed had been planted in his mind. It was watered by many a report, for "the common people heard Him gladly." (Matthew 12: 37,) and he was one of "the common people." In due time there was a possibility that the seed would bring forth fruit. It certainly would never die, for Jesus Himself said, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." (John 6: 63.) They were living words. They are such even yet.

Wasted Opportunities.

Again, not quite two months before this day, when "Peter and John went up together into the Temple," this man had seen a wonderful commotion there. A man riding upon "the colt of an ass," had come over the mountain and entered into the city. A great multitude followed Him to the temple crying "Hosannah to the Son of David; Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosannah in the highest." No wonder "all the city was moved." Every one was asking his neighbor, "Who is this?" And the reply had come from the multitude, "This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee." Then as he lay there at the beautiful gate in all his helplessness, he saw that many of "the blind and lame came to Him in the temple; and He healed them." (Matthew 21: 9-14.)

Surely the seed will now germinate and take root! But no, his opportunity is gone like that of many another. All these years he had seen Jesus come and go, time and again, in and out of the gate where he lay. He had heard of His wonderful works, and even heard Him speak. But he had never cried to Him for mercy, or in any way looked to Him for help. And Jesus never healed any one that did not want to be healed by Him. He never does yet.

Seeking the Great Healer.

Moreover this man was not the only needy one in Jerusalem and elsewhere who had not been healed. There must have been many like him to make it possible that the history should record in less than two months after Jesus' death "that they brought forth the sick into the streets and laid them on beds and couches, that at the least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them. There came also a multitude out of the cities round about unto Jerusalem, bringing sick folks and them which were vexed with unclean spirits; and they were healed every one." (v., 15, 16.)

But this lame man was not a representative merely of those who needed a physical cure and failed to receive it. He stands also for a still larger number who sadly need and neglect to obtain a spiritual cure. He could not walk as the sons of men walk, but they cannot walk as the sons of God. There were a great many such even then in Jerusalem. On the day of Pentecost there were "three thousand" there. But it was not until the Holy Ghost fell upon them that they were "pricked in their heart," and cried out, "What must we do?" And on the very next day after he was healed, it is recorded that "five thousand" more "believed" when they heard the words of Peter and his companions. (4: 4.)

Besides this multitude, none of whose names have ever reached us, we know of one man who was not even then brought out of darkness into light. It was Saul of Tarsus. During all of the public ministry of Jesus, he was in Jerusalem studying "the law" at the feet of Gamaliel. He was perfectly familiar with all that Jesus did and taught, but he could never persuade himself, by his own intellect, that Jesus was not an impostor. But the grace of God, which is always long suffering and kind, in due time was manifested even to Saul. Light came to him from Heaven, and then he saw Jesus aright. Then he could no more help loving and serving Him than this lame man could keep from "walking, and leaping, and praising God."

The Miracle Performed.

So this man is a witness to the wonderful grace of God. On every side there are multitudes who, from earliest childhood, have heard and known about Jesus as fully as he. They have for years sat at the beautiful gate of the Temple and have seen the wonderful change which has taken place in many of their spiritually blind and lame companions, and yet no impression has been made upon them. They have been contented to live a poor crippled life, dependent upon the bounty of God, and they have not even desired to walk with Him or to His glory. And yet God's infinite grace has borne with them as patiently, and perhaps as long as it did with this man who asked an alms of Peter and John.

But at last his day of mercy came. It was the day when the Holy Ghost was manifesting His glory and power among men. When he "asked an alms" Peter probably perceived, as Paul saw in a similar case at Lystra, "that he had faith to be healed," (14:9,) but a faith which needed to be fanned into flame. "Fastening his eyes upon him with John," he said, "Look on us." Very naturally "expecting to receive something of them," he fixed his eyes most intently upon them. It was no careless or indifferent look. He looked as the sentry looks, as realizing that he is in danger of loss if he relaxes his vigilance. He looked as "they that watch for the morning," (Psalm 130:6,) hoping for relief. He looked "as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress," (Psalm 123:2,) ready to obey every direction.

But there was no silver or gold in Peter's hand. "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth," Peter said, "rise up and walk." Quick as a flash, all that he had ever heard or known of Jesus came to his mind. It must be a name of power and worthy of all trust. At once he stretched out his hand to Peter to receive what he was willing to give. And "he took him * * * and lifted him up; and immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength. And he leaping up, stood and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping and praising God." What a marvelous change! What a new condition! What a new life for a man who for more than forty years had been a cripple! It is the spiritual change which comes to all those who truly hear and obey the Gospel.

The Lesson It Taught.

Now the sermon which Peter preached was a very short and simple one. The record gives us nothing but the text and the application. The text was: "The name of Jesus Christ." The application was: "Rise up and walk." How simple, yet how effective! He held up Jesus Christ before him, and his eyes were opened to see Him. He bade him rise and go to Him. To "rise up" involved leaving the place where he was and which was so associated with all of his past experiences. It involved his turning his back upon his old life and never desiring to return to it again. Spiritually that is repentance.

Moreover, he must not only "rise up," but he must "walk." He must go forward. It was something he had never done. What was before him he knew not. What difficulties he might meet were all hidden from him. But He, in whose name he was made strong, would as surely enable him to "walk" as to "rise up." And he must go forward trusting Him. Spiritually this is faith.

And so Peter's sermon, short as it was, told him all that any one needs to know and do to repent and believe.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the connection between this lesson and that of last week?

What was the condition of this man, and how did he look upon it?

What and where was the "Beautiful Gate"?

Why was this place well chosen for soliciting alms?

About how old was this man when Jesus was presented in the Temple?

How old was he when "Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem," and how did he regard it?

When did he have frequent opportunities of seeing Jesus, and how did he use them?

What did he probably hear at "the feast of Tabernacles" and at "the feast of dedication"?

What happened some two months before this time, and what did he see?

Why was he not healed in all these years?

What other proof is there that Jesus did not heal every one?

Was he the representative of any others who needed healing, and what illustrations are given?

How was he a witness to the long-suffering grace of God, and whom does he represent in this?

How did he respond to Peter's direction, "Look on us"?

How was he healed, and how did he show it?

How did Peter's sermon set forth repentance?

How did it set forth faith?

What is necessary in any man to be saved?

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Arrangements for the Celebration of Its 140th Anniversary.

An interesting event will occur on Sunday, Jan. 31, and on Feb. 2 and 5, when the venerable Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York City will celebrate its one hundred and fortieth anniversary. These exercises will consist of a historical sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, on Sunday morning, Jan. 31; a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David G. Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; a public meeting on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock, and a social assembling of the congregation on Friday evening Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church, now situated at Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets and Central Park West, has traversed, in its 140 years, a great part of Manhattan Island. It antedates the Revolutionary War by twenty years, having been organized in 1756, at the time when the French and Indian war was raging in the Colonies, and New York was little more than a village nestling about the Battery.

It is remarkable that this church has had but six regular pastors in its long history—the Rev. John Mason, D. D.; the Rev. John M. Mason, D. D., son of the first pastor; the Rev. Robert B. E. McLeod, the Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D.; the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, D. D., and the Rev. David G. Wylie, Ph. D. The length of the respective pastorates has been 30, 17, 12, 50, and 17½ years, while the present pastor, Dr. Wylie, has occupied the pulpit for six years past.

All of the ministers of this church have been well-known and highly honored men. The first of these, John Mason, was a Chaplain in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The first church edifice, which was used as a barracks for the Hessian troops, was repaired by a public subscription, upon which appear the names of some of the most prominent men of New York of that time—Robert Lenox, Philip Rhinelander, Peter Goelet, Cornelius Roosevelt, Samuel Schuyler, James Barclay, and Andrew Hammersly. From this ancient document, still existing, it appears that men of all faiths contributed to the restoration of the Cedar Street church, for there are found the names of John Kelly, Mark Murphy, Hercules Mulligan, and Jacob Abrahams—certainly not Scotchmen.

The second pastor was the President of a theological seminary, Provost of Columbia College, and both he and his father were Chaplains of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York. Dr. McElroy and Dr. Hamilton were also prominent in many ways. All the pastors have been able scholars and preachers of ability. Dr. John M. Mason being called "the prince of pulpit orators" of his time.

The congregation of this church has occupied five houses of worship. The first was in Cedar Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, a modest wooden building which in 1768 gave place to a more substantial structure on the same site. Then in 1837, as business advanced and the members of the church moved further up town, its location was changed to the corner of Crosby and Grand Streets. The Cedar Street property was sold for about $99,000. Five lots at the corner of Crosby and Grand Streets cost the church $80,000, and the edifice cost $50,000. Here the church remained for sixteen years, and then sold its building and land to a neighboring congregation for $55,000, and removed to Fourteenth Street, just east of Sixth Avenue, where Macy's annex now stands. Four lots were bought here for $21,000, and two lots in Fifteenth Street for the Robertson School, founded a full century ago by Alexander Robertson. The total cost of land and edifices for church and school was about $92,000.

In 1893 the church and school property in Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets was sold, and the congregation removed to its present location, the new property consisting of six full lots. The total cost of land and buildings was $300,000. The present edifice was dedicated on Dec. 30, 1894. Within the present pastorate the church has added 456 persons to its membership.

At the approaching celebration many representatives of Presbyterian organizations and institutions will be present. Among them are the Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., LL. D., new Moderator of the General Assembly; Gen. Ralph E. Prime, Moderator of the Synod of New York; the Rev. James Chambers, D. D., Moderator of the Presbytery of New York; the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary, and Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, President of St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES.

Working for Co-operation in Christian Work in the City.

The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City, whose report upon the house-to-house canvass of the Fifteenth Assembly District, published last Autumn, attracted such universal and favorable attention, has completed its organization, and is vigorously at work upon the problem of Christian co-operation in the city. The federation is made up of the churches within the limits of New York City and charitable and educational associations selected by them. One hundred and forty churches and eleven such organizations are now included in the membership, and it is expected that during the present Winter these numbers will be doubled.

The Council of the federation is made up of two representatives—one clerical and one lay—from each religious denomination having fifty or fewer churches on the island, with two additional representatives in the case of each denomination having above fifty churches. The oversight of the active work of the organization is intrusted by the Council to committees, and the Chairmen of these committees, with the officers and three other gentlemen nominated by the Chairman of the Council, constitute the Executive Committee.

The officers for the present year are: President—Spencer Trask; Honorary Vice Presidents—William E. Dodge, President Low, and the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst; Vice President and Chairman of the Co-operation Committee—The Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman, Ph. D.; Treasurer—Harvey E. Fisk; Recording Secretary—J. G. Phelps Stokes; Executive Secretary—The Rev. Walter Laidlaw. The Rev. Leighton Williams is Chairman of the Council; Mr. Robert Graham, Chairman of the Investigation Committee; the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Chairman of the Extension Committee; Col. W. H. Rowe, Jr., Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Mornay Williams, Chairman of the Legislation Committee, and R. R. McBurney, the Rev. Frank Mason North, D. D., and A. W. Milbury are also members of the Executive Committee.

The Investigation Committee includes in its membership the sociological workers of the city who have themselves applied statistical methods to their work—C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society; Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society; Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; Dr. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company; Dr. William H. Tolman, General Agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; the Rev. Dr. Strong of the Evangelical Alliance, Mr. McBurney, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; Profs. Giddings and Mayo-Smith of Columbia University, and Mr. Jacob A. Rils.

This committee has submitted the form for the house-to-house canvass used last year to a rigorous revision, and it is now so arranged that, in addition to procuring all the information secured in the Fifteenth Assembly District canvass, the community will be informed of the use of public and Sunday school libraries by the households canvassed; concerning the city-bred or country-bred character of the population, their occupations, membership in economic, educational, and amusement clubs, wages, and, more minutely, concerning the housing of the people. In addition, the tabulation of the forms will show the sex and age classifications of the membership of the various churches and Sunday schools. The scientific value of the form has been increased fourfold.

The Committee on Co-operation includes representatives of thirteen denominations, the Committee on Extension includes representatives of all the stronger denominations, and the Committee on Legislation will have a vigorous membership.

The work which the federation has already done in investigating the Fifteenth Assembly District has had surprisingly swift and practical results. Hartley House, the west side settlement of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which will expend $10,000 yearly in its work, and the Neighborhood Club, in West Forty-fifth Street, whose budget will certainly reach four figures, were located as a result of the federation's report upon the needs of the west side. A Lutheran Sunday school and an evangelical German Sunday school have also entered the field. Altogether the organizations in the district have been increased one-third, and the expenditures for the good of the district one-half.

The churches and charities in the Fifteenth Assembly District which combined to make the house-to-house canvass, and the new organizations in the field, have combined to form Auxiliary "A" of the federation. It is hoped that this auxiliary will include all the churches and altruistic organizations west of Eighth Avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth Street, including all denominations and all sorts of agencies for advancing the public good. Already more than one-half of the possible membership within the limits specified has been secured, and an aggressive and scientific co-operation is well under way.

The development of this auxiliary into an object lesson of co-operation is the most important work of the federation for the present Winter, for while the auxiliary is locally officered and attempts only such lines of work as its own council decides, it will have most material assistance from the federation office in all the work undertaken. In this respect this latest attempt at practical church unity in the city differs from and improves upon its predecessors. The federation is not seeking to be a picturesque and sentimental union of the churches of the city, but an intensely practical one. For this reason it will seek to labor personally with all of the possible members of the local auxiliary to enter it and take part in it, but no attempt will be made to secure the membership in the federation entire of all churches of the city until a few local auxiliaries are well under way.

Auxiliary A has already served as a bond of practical co-operation between Hartley House and the West Side Settlement of the Young Women's Christian Association. The announcements of Hartley House contain some features of work already carried on in the Young Women's Settlement, and, as the two organizations are but a block apart, a conference has been arranged by the auxiliary, which will enable each to undertake only such work as will not conflict with the other. A suggestion made by Mr. Charles D. Kellogg in the second Charity Conference, organized by the Woman's Central Auxiliary Committee of the Charity Organization Society, has thus been already followed in the experience of Auxiliary A. Mr. Kellogg suggested that all charitable workers engaged in the same locality of the city should confer regularly, to prevent waste of means and energy.

It is expected that Auxiliary B, uniting, not only the charitable workers, but the church organizations of some other region of the city, will be created during the present Winter. Gradually, it is hoped, the federation's auxiliaries will cover the entire island.

The federation is already at work in making a house-to-house canvass of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, and it is expected that this work will be completed by the middle of February or the 1st of March. Possibly the membership of Auxiliary A will be extended somewhat further north than the present boundaries. It is the expectation of the Committee on Investigation that work will then be undertaken on the east side above Seventy-second Street.

The federation has deskroom in the Kennedy Building, 289 Fouth Avenue, and the expense of the work, for the most part already provided, for the current year is only $4,600. The federation expects for this money to canvass 200,000 people, tabulate the results, and print the information, besides giving to the auxiliaries a great deal of episcopal care.

METHODIST CHURCH CHANGES.

Pastoral Transfers to be Made in New York East Conference.

There is much activity among Methodist Episcopal pastors and congregations over prospective appointments for next year. The New York East Conference contains about 350 ministers, and their charges are included in the stretch of territory extending from the east side of New York City to the Connecticut River, the western half of Connecticut, and including all of Long Island. This conference meets in St. John's Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, next April, and there is already a lively figuring over one of its most important labors, the stationing of ministers for future labor. The President of the Conference will be Bishop John M. Walden of Cincinnati. This will be the Bishop's first official visitation to this Conference, although he has been in the episcopal office since 1884. While the Bishop has absolute authority over appointments, he receives suggestions about them from everybody interested. It is this latter fact that permits of all the advance figuring.

The term of pastoral service is now limited to five years. This year the following members of the New York East Conference must change under this limitation: F. A. Scofield of Grace Church, New Haven; William McNicholl of Westville, Conn.; R. S. Putney of Mianus, Conn.; O. J. Cowles of Cornell Memorial Church, New York; Alexander McLean of Seventeenth Street Church, New York; D. G Downey of Stamford, Conn.; W. A. Layton of the First Church, Brooklyn; W. C. Wilson of North Fifth Street Church, Brooklyn; J. W. Johnston of St. John's Church, Brooklyn; H. G. Wexton of South Second Street Church, Brooklyn; M. B. Chapman of New York Avenue Church, Brooklyn; J. S. Chadwick of Sumner Avenue Church, Brooklyn, and S. E Simonson of Norwegian Church, Brooklyn.

Besides these changes, made necessary by a law of the Church, a large number of others will also be made for one reason or another, as is usually the case every year. Changes that will occur among churches of the New Haven district, of which Crandall J. North is Presiding Elder, include F. C. Haddock, who has been at Middletown, Conn., for two years, and who is sought after by a prominent Brooklyn church. C. P. Masden will probably not return to the First Church, New Haven, where he has been for three years, and B. F. Kidder will be transferred from New Haven to the Tabernacle Church, at Greenpoint. There is some probability of the transfer to the First Church, in New Haven, of Levi Gilbert, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio.

More changes will occur in the New York district, of which John W Beach is presiding elder. Addis Albro will not return to Grace Church, Bridgeport, while Dr. Joseph Pullman of the First Church, in that city, is contemplating a rest for a year. The pulpit of Summerfield Church is vacant because of the death of D. D. Ferris, who died shortly after leaving the church on a recent Sunday evening. The new pastor at Mount Vernon is to be George Peck. The present pastor is H. A. Buchtel, who is serving temporarily, and who went there last Fall from Indianapolis. He expects to become pastor of Calvary Church, East Orange, N. J., in April. The pastor at Stamford, D. G. Downey, has completed his five years and is scheduled for St. John's Church, Brooklyn, the church in which the Conference is to meet, in succession to Dr. J. W. Johnston. Dr. Downey is to be succeeded by F. H. Crowder of Rockville Centre, L. I.

Dr. George Van Alstyne, presiding elder of Brooklyn North District, having served but three years, will be continued in that office. Some of the changes in this district are the transfer of Dr. Upham from Bushwick Avenue Church; of Dr. Layton from First Church, and of Dr. Wilson from North Fifth Street Church. Dr. L. A. Banks will not return to Hanson Place Church, and is likely to be followed there by the Rev. C. L. Goodell of Boston. It is not yet determined where Dr. Banks will go. It was thought that he might receive an invitation from the Calvary Church, New York, as successor to Dr. A. B. Kendig, whose ill health will compel him to retire from active work. That coveted prize was offered to F. Mason North, D. D., and declined, Dr. North feeling it his duty to remain where he is until plans putting certain work on which he is engaged on a permanent basis are carried out. Dr. Banks may go to Cleveland, to the church of which Dr. Gilbert is now pastor, but he prefers to remain in or near New York, and it is quite likely that some church will open to him soon in this vicinity.

It is said that E. A. Noble, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Church, Brooklyn, is thinking of accepting the pastorate of the Methodist Church in Rome, Italy. Dr. M. B. Chapman, at New York Avenue Church, Brooklyn, will give place to J. G. Dobbins of East Orange, N. J. As the health of John R. Thompson of Nostrand Avenue Church is not good, there may be a change in the pastorate of that church. Sumner Avenue Church, where Dr. J. S. Chadwick is completing a five years' term, has found a new pastor in Dr. J. B. McFarland, formerly of Springfield, Ill., and now serving at New Britain, Conn., in the pulpit made vacant by the recent death of the Rev. E. K. Young.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Religious Work in Japan—The Arbitration Treaty Approved.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States was held yesterday afternoon in the Trustees' room at the United Charities Building, William E. Dodge presided.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, a member of the deputation sent to Japan by the American Board of Foreign Missions, made an address on "The State of Religion in Japan," in the course of which he said that, while the organized churches are not making the progress in Japan that it was hoped they would, the principles of religion are spreading among the people and leading to a better moral and spiritual life.

The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That, having given faithful consideration to the terms of the arbitration treaty now pending between the United States and Great Britain, we believe that its several provisions are honorable and safe. In our judgment, the treaty, if ratified, will conserve the highest interests of the two countries immediately concerned, and will tend to promote the best interests of the world.

"Resolved, That we respectfully ask the honorable Senators of the United States, in whose hands the treaty now is, to give the treaty favorable consideration, and that, if consistent with their convictions, they will ratify the treaty at an early date."

Two New Catholic Bishops.

The appointment from Rome of the Rev. Felix Hintemeyer of the Benedictine Order, to be Bishop of the Diocese of Wilmington, which includes the State of Delaware and the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, to succeed Bishop Alfred A. Curtis, who resigned, was a general surprise to Catholics. It had been expected by the clergy of the Province of Baltimore, Md., that the Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of the Cathedral there, would receive the office. Three candidates were named by the consulters and immovable rectors of the diocase, according to custom, whose names are either approved by the Bishops of the province, or, in event of non-approval, are supplemented by the selection of three names by the Bishops. The Bishops did not approve of those selected by the rectors, and named Father Thomas. It is said the Propaganda seldom ignores the names suggested by the Bishops, though it was done in this instance. The new Bishop has been at the Abbey of St. Mary-Help, at Belmont, Gaston County, N. C., for eight years past. His selection will give general satisfaction to German Catholics throughout the country.

The Rev. Dr. Edward P. Allen, President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary and College at Emmitsburg, Md., who has been appointed Bishop of Mobile, is forty-five years old, and a native of Boston. He has been at the Maryland College for ten years, and was the selection of the priests of the diocese, and indorsed by the Bishops of the Province of New Orleans.

A Genuinely Social Sale.

The ladies of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, have arranged a social sale for to-day, from 3 to 10 P. M., to help provide visitors with a good Sunday dinner. In a decidedly unique "personal and confidential circular, issued by the thrifty housewives of the Woman's Benevolent and Missionary Society of the church, after reciting the merits of the goods they have to offer for sale, they add:

"We said it was a social sale. Customers are allowed to be on good terms with the saleslades. Should purchasers happen to speak to one another no one will find fault with such an unconventional proceeding. Chairs will be provided for visitors, and buyers will not be hurried off to make room for others. Lingering will be encouraged, and the lights will not be turned off to hasten departure. This is no food show, and samples will not be given away. Should hunger tempt a purchaser to promptness in proving the merit of his bargain he is requested not to drop any crumbs on the floor. No goods delivered on Sunday, so please to show your admiration for the elegant way in which purchases will be wrapped up by carrying them home with you. We will help you to lighten your purse and to load your table with the greatest pleasure.

"P. S.—(Our gentlemen friends make fun of a woman's P. S., but it is the essence of the letter often.) Be sure to bring a gentleman friend, and invite him to dine with you next day. He will then know what to buy."

Y. M. C. A. Meetings.

George A. Hall, State Secretary of the New York Associations, will visit the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock and make an address. There will be a musical programme by the Gounod Choral Society of 100 male voices, led by Prof. Tallie Morgan.

Monday evening the forty-fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city will be celebrated at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Addresses will be made by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor and Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt.

Church News and Announcements.

—Garrett Pendleton will speak on "Christianity and the Law of the Land" at the Baptist Ministers' Conference, on Monday.

—It is expected that the new Central Presbyterian Church, at Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, will be so far completed as to be used for worship early in February.

—Prof. Felix Adler's subject at the meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, to-morrow, at 11 A. M., will be "The Political Aspirations of Women."

—A revival of considerable power is in progress in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, in this city. Meetings are held every evening and a number of conversions are reported.

—In response to a request from several pastors the Rev. Dr. J. F. Parry will deliver his address on Abraham Lincoln at the meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Conference, Feb. 14.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will lecture in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, to-morrow evening, on "Peter Cooper and the New Philanthropy."

—Rev. Archibald R. Cameron, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Sumner Avenue and Decatur Street, Brooklyn, has positively declined to reconsider his resignation, which will take effect April 1.

—For his sermon Sunday evening in the series on "Reforms and the Reformation," the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin will deal with the work of Savonarola in Italy. These lectures are given at the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman of Morristown, N. J., will succeed the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer as pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. Dr. Palmer retires to become Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15—Matinée.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—Much Ado About Nothing—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sue—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Wer War's?—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée.
MURRAY HILL—A Run on the Bank—8:15. Matinée.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Huguenots—8:00. Matinée—Mefistofeles—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1897.

THE TREASURY UNDER MR. McKINLEY.

There has been a good deal of talk about Mr. McKINLEY's choice of a Secretary of the Treasury; most of it has been discouraging, some of it disquieting. Until yesterday no one of the possible appointees discussed would at all meet the requirements imposed by the nature of Mr. McKINLEY's victory and by the situation of the country. Yesterday it was announced that the name of LYMAN J. GAGE of Chicago is under serious and probably favorable consideration by the President-elect. That was a ray of cheer in a situation by no means wholly cheerful.

Does Mr. McKINLEY understand that the one Cabinet office the business men of the whole country care about is the Treasury, and that they care very deeply about that? When we say the business men, we do not mean the bankers alone nor the men of large interests in the cities or in any one section. We mean the great body of men engaged in commerce, manufactures, trading, transportation, mining, farming—in every occupation involving selling or buying or employment. These are the men from ocean to ocean who supported Mr. McKINLEY, not because he was a Republican, some of them despite that fact, but because he represented sound finance, an honest currency, the maintenance of the honor of the Nation, and the defense of the honor of its business men. They care about the Treasury because upon the head of that department will largely depend the policy of the Administration as to currency and finance. They care very little what his views are as to the tariff, and they expect him to share the ideas of the party on that subject. They do not care from what section of the country he comes, though they would understand that a sound man from the West or Middle West would have a stronger influence for the right than one from the extreme East.

But they want a man of firm character, experience, broad intelligence, and sound understanding of the great issues on which Mr. McKINLEY was elected. They want a man who will use the great discretionary powers of the Treasury, as they have been used steadfastly by every Secretary since the resumption of specie payments, to maintain the gold standard and to preserve the payment of every obligation of the Government in gold. They want a man who would reject with contempt any proposition to compromise the principles adopted by the Republican Party at St. Louis and overwhelmingly supported by the people of the United States—a man who will not seek "to do something for silver" at the expense of the confidence of the business world, but who by every act and word would justify and strengthen and establish that confidence. Moreover, they want a man who sees the real dangers of our present currency system and whose influence would be direct and strong in removing those dangers.

They do not want a politician in the ordinary sense. That is to say, they do not want a man to whom the patronage of the Treasury would be more important than its policy and principles. They do not want a spoils peddler nor even a man of sound views who will allow his time and strength to be frittered away by the office seekers or their backers in and out of Congress. They want a man who will administer the civil service of his department solely for the public interest, and who will firmly and faithfully adhere to the letter and spirit of the Federal civil service law.

So far as we are able to judge of Mr. GAGE by his career heretofore, he is very much the sort of Secretary that the business men of the country both wish and need. Mr. McKINLEY could in no way so strengthen his Administration as by the selection of a man of this type.

NO MORE OF THAT.

Senator AHEARN has introduced a bill at Albany incorporating the Ward's Island Bridge Company, the purpose of which would be nominally to construct a bridge and roadway between the "annexed district" and the territory adjacent to Long Island City, but in reality to get a valuable franchise from the State for nothing and hold it until the City of New York, then occupying both sides of the East River channel, should be ready to construct the bridge and could be compelled to pay for the privilege.

A corporation set out to construct the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, but the two cities had to take the enterprise in hand before it could be finished. A franchise for the new East River Bridge was granted to a corporation, and it got possession of the best location for it and did just enough to hold it. Then a bill was passed creating a commission to construct the bridge for the Cities of New York and Brooklyn and at their expense, and the corporation had to be bought out of the way.

If there is any place over the navigable waters between the two main sections of the Greater New York where private capital is never likely to construct a bridge, and where it should never be permitted to construct one, it is at the gateway to the Sound, where Ward's Island lies. The island itself belongs to the city, and when the time comes for a bridge there, it not only ought to belong to the city, but it would have to be built by the city. It would never be built by anybody else.

This attempt to get possession of the ground and to hold a franchise for building and operating a bridge is too transparent to deceive anybody. It is too bald a piece of jobbery for future profit at public expense for even the present Legislature to countenance. We have had enough of this giving away of franchises and subsequent "holding up" of the city. Let us have no more of it.

THE BENIN SLAUGHTER.

British history repeats itself in the Benin massacre. The familiar procedures by which the blessings of civilization have been conferred upon so many other barbaric communities are here repeated.

A blackamoor monarch sits in his capital enjoying himself in his own way. He sacrifices a few prominent citizens if the weather is too cold. If it is too hot, he sacrifices twice as many. The bones of his Court favorites and other subjects whom he has eaten are scattered about the place. Human sacrifice and cannibalism are practices sanctified to him by ancestral usage, like his policy of discouraging trespass by killing all white men who approached his city. To this surly King a peaceable British expedition was sent out from Bonny, in the Niger Coast Protectorate, to ask that he remove the obstacles he puts in the way of trade with the interior. The King's men fell upon the expedition and killed all but two of the Englishmen and seven of the natives. Now a British column will be sent to Benin to punish the King, and so a new territory will be added to her Majesty's dominions.

Undoubtedly British commercial administration will be better for the Benin country than the bloody sway it will displace, though the ravages of plague and famine both at once in her Indian Empire prove that she is not able to bestow all the benefits of civilization upon her colonial subjects.

But the Benin affair was a criminal blunder, by which many valuable lives were sacrificed. Either the King should have been left unmolested or an armed force strong enough to thrash him should have been sent in the first instance. Peaceful expeditions are out of place in dealing with a savage of his temper.

FUTURE OF THE ERIE CANAL.

The enlargement of the Erie Canal at the expense of the State ought to mark a new era in the development of traffic upon the waterway from the lakes to the ocean, and the most promising sign is to be found in the movement of capital on a large scale to engage in the business of transportation from the interior of the continent to this port by water. For years the power of capital has been working against the interests of this State and this city in the matter of transportation from the West to the seaboard, and has been counteracting in no small degree the advantage of our canal system. It has been greatly assisted by the fact that the relative importance of the canal in the increasing volume of traffic has been diminishing, owing to the insufficient capacity of the channel, the smallness of the boats, and their separate ownership by men of small means and little influence.

Although the Erie Canal belongs to the State and is maintained at public expense, while no tolls are charged for its use, and although millions of dollars are to be expended in enlarging and improving it, corporate influences have been permitted to work against it and to divert traffic to other channels by unjust discriminations. Not only have the railroads put down their rates in Summer to an unprofitable point in order to make the canals unprofitable and thereby diminish their traffic and put them up after the close of navigation to make up for losses and encourage competition on other routes, but they have made contracts with customers for favorable rates on condition that they make no use of canal transportation at any time, and they have practically monopolized control of grain elevators at Buffalo for the purpose of throttling traffic at the passage from lake vessels to canalboats.

While the railroads which follow nearly the same route as the canal and river through this State have used all their power to crush canal competition, and used it largely in the lobbies of the Capitol at Albany, they have also, in combination with other railroads terminating at different seaports, discriminated against the City of New York in their freight charges and helped to build up foreign trade elsewhere at the expense of this city. The State possessed a potent means of thwarting the devices of corporate combinations to regulate commerce in their own interest, but it has thus far failed to use it effectively.

The City of New York owes its commercial supremacy largely to the opening of the Erie Canal before the days of railroads and its enlargement after they became a competing factor. As business gained in volume and the competing power of railroads increased, the tolls were first reduced and then abolished. Now a second enlargement is demanded and is practically under way, and the next step will be the development of transportation facilities on a scale capable of competing in force and resources with the railroads. The forming of a company to operate in transportation through the whole line of lake, canal, and river from the shipping points of the West to the docks of New York is an event of great import in restoring the effectiveness of the canal as a regulator of traffic and in regaining for New York the pre-eminence it has held and is entitled to by its natural advantages as the entrepôt of commerce between this continent and the Old World. Every obstacle to a fair competition of the waterway with the railroads should be removed so far as it is within the power of State and city to remove it, and every reasonable encouragement to such competition should be given.

GRUBER AND REFORM.

The Progressive Civil Service Reform Association, which held a meeting at Cooper Union last night, is well known to consist, intellectually, of Mr. ABRAHAM GRUBER. The proceedings of the meeting, for all practical purposes, consisted of his speech. This is the effort for which it was given out some months ago that the orator was making strenuous and statistical preparation. We fail to find much evidence of his labors in the address itself. It is fairly readable, though not so readable as it would be if its author had not abandoned the congenial field of low comedy for the arduous steeps of statesmanship. And it is worth reading, because it is a kind of official manifesto of those who are trying to undo the work which has been doing in the local, State, and National spheres and to bring back the system under which the spoils of office were the nourishment of party organization.

They are undoubtedly very much in earnest in this purpose, and the speech of their spokesman outlines a policy which shows an intelligent adaptation of means to ends. On the critical side Mr. GRUBER is by no means so strong as on the constructive. He does adduce instances in which the merit system, as it has been actually applied, does not seem to have worked well. There is one striking instance in which Mr. CONSTABLE, whose good faith is not disputed, attributed the fall of a building to the neglect of the Inspector, and the neglect of the Inspector to the fact that the examination he had passed did not properly test his qualities. Instances of the imperfect working of the civil service laws are valuable in stimulating improvement in administration. The production of them should be welcome and useful to those who are engaged in managing the machinery of examinations, as indicating the improvements that need to be made. But of course Mr. GRUBER does not adduce them for the purpose of improving, but for the purpose of overthrowing, the system. What he cheerfully calls "progressive civil service reform" is obviously and merely retrogressive. The weapons with which he attacks it are rude utensils of the stone age, sneers at "general intelligence" and "Chinese importations," and he does not give them even a superficially fresh aspect.

But he knows what he wants, and has a fairly clear notion, up to a certain point, how it is to be got. He desires a system which, as he expresses it, will "make men hustle" in political work if they desire offices and shall enable the appointing power to reward such hustling with offices. To this end he proposes that executive departments shall have their own civil service boards, that the entire eligible lists shall be open for selection to the appointing power, and that these eligible lists shall "stand for at least two years."

Undoubtedly, if these things could be done, the connection between hustling and office holding would become as close as ever, the civil service would be degraded to the lowest level it has ever reached, and the laws which have been passed to secure it from that degradation would be nullified. But it is at this point that he seems to lose his clearness of vision. In the National Government the carrying out of his proposal would involve the repeal of existing laws, or the refusal of a Republican Congress to make appropriations asked for by a Republican Administration. In the State of New York the outlook is still more gloomy. For here what the blithesome GRUBER describes as "the views of an infinitesimal minority" are incorporated in the Constitution of the State. Suppose the Legislature were to enact his pleasing scheme of a pass examination conducted by the appointing power. Does he or anybody imagine that any court would accept such an enactment as a compliance with the Constitutional requirement that appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive? That is the file which GRUBER and all the other hustlers and spoilsmen are at liberty to gnaw, and upon which their erosive efforts are not likely to make much impression.

THE POISON IN GAS.

In Boston, on the 18th inst., there were reported seven deaths caused by the inhalation of illuminating gas. Three of the victims were children, and it does not appear that any one of the remaining four committed suicide, although in the cases of these there was evidence of gross carelessness in the handling of gas burners. There has been a notable increase in Boston during the last few years, and since the introduction of water gas, of deaths caused in this way. Dr. F. W. DRAPER, Medical Examiner in that city, has prepared the following tabular statement, based upon the official records:

	Suicides.	Accidents.	Total.
1889	..	1	1
1890	..	4	4
1891	2	1	3
1892	10	5	15
1893	3	3	6
1894	9	9	18
1895	5	9	14
1896	7	24	31

"The sudden rise in the mortality rate in 1892," he says, "was something more than a matter of chance; it was coincident with the manufacture and distribution of water gas. Before the change was made a death by coal gas was a rare event, but now the cases are numerous enough to be no longer novel." We have not at hand the statistics of other large cities relating to this subject, but we presume that they would disclose an increase. It has been generally noticed that while in the days of coal gas the recovery of persons found in an unconscious condition in rooms where gas had been escaping was frequently reported, a majority of those now found in rooms full of gas are either dead when discovered or beyond all hope of resuscitation.

This is explained by the fact that the water gas now used in many American cities is four times as poisonous as the old coal gas. That is to say, it contains four times as much carbonic oxide. The coal gas formerly used in Boston, for example, contained 7 per cent. of this poisonous substance, while the water gas now distributed there contains from 29 to 32 per cent. of it, according to the statements of the local authorities. Before the introduction of water gas the law in Boston forbade the manufacture and distribution of gas containing more than 10 per cent. of this deadly carbonic oxide. That law has been repealed.

It appears that gas made in the same way and designed to be used exclusively as fuel—non-luminous water gas—is much more dangerous or poisonous than that which is distributed for illuminating purposes. Prof. WOOD of the Harvard Medical School points out that nearly 50 per cent. of the volume of this gas is carbonic oxide, and that it is almost odorless. Because it has scarcely any odor, the escape of such gas from defective pipes and the diffusion of it through the air of an inhabited room could not easily be detected. In the case of the illuminating gas, however, the addition of "enriching" substances imparts to the compound an odor which attracts the attention of consumers, if they are awake and in possession of their senses. Coal gas has been displaced by water gas in many cities because the cost of producing the latter is so much lower.

Consumers should be instructed as to the poisonous quality of water gas, the danger attending a careless handling of gas fixtures by means of which such gas is distributed, and the necessity for watchfulness by which the occupants of dwelling houses can be protected against gas leaking from defective pipes. Some time ago the Health Commissioner of Brooklyn suggested that he ought to be empowered and enabled by a small appropriation to analyze frequently the gas used in that city. Municipal health authorities may properly and to the advantage of citizens undertake not only the suggested chemical inspection, but also that work of enlightening, instructing, and warning consumers of which we have spoken.

The Loud Postal Reform bill can be killed in the Senate by delay. Senators HALE and FRYE of Maine are doing everything they can to produce delay. The concerns which profit most by the abuses under the present law, which the Loud bill would abolish, are in Maine.

It costs about $1 a ton more to make steel rails than billets. In 1896 billets sold at about $18, and steel rails at $28. [New York Tribune, Jan. 22.]

That is to say, while the difference in cost was $1 per ton, the Steel Rail Combination made the difference in price $10. Substantially the same difference in price may be observed now, with steel billets at $15.25 and rails at $25. But the price difference in England averages less than $1, for the price of billets there, free on board for export, is now $21.87 and the price of rails is from $22.47 to $23.08.

A man may be an "eminent" English banker and a member of the House of Commons without possessing much sense. This is shown by the proposition of Sir SAMUEL MONTAGU, M. P., which is that international bimetallism can be secured if the United States will establish free coinage and then knock off 10 per cent. of the duties on imports from any country which will do the same thing. The total dutiable imports from the United Kingdom in 1895 were valued at $108,069,144. The average duty paid was 41.75 per cent. Ten per cent. reduction on this average would be 4.17 per cent., and the total reduction on all English imports would be $4,531,497. If England could be hired to give free coinage for this sum, the mine owners could afford to "chip in" and pay it themselves.

The Senators from Massachusetts showed great uneasiness yesterday concerning the "eloquent" petitions sent them from all parts of the country to ratify without delay the arbitration treaty, and Mr. SHERMAN seemed to share their discomfort. To-morrow he will have more reason, as the Cincinnati Bar Association by a unanimous vote has passed the following resolutions:

"Be it resolved, That this association does respectfully urge upon the Senators of the United States the importance of taking prompt action in favor of the ratification of this treaty, whereby the sense of the American people may be manifested that a resort to war as a means of determining international disputes is unsuitable to the spirit of the age;

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators from Ohio, with a request that they be presented to the Senate."

The association proposes to secure like action by the various bar associations of the country.

A bill has been introduced in both houses at Albany, and has been favorably reported in the Assembly, for the reorganization of the Police Department of Richmond County. Its chief purpose seems to be to legislate out the present commission of three members and create a bi-partisan board of two, to be appointed by "the County Judge, the Sheriff, and the District Attorney of said county or by any two of such county officers." The bi-partisan provision is put in the absurd language which seems to have become customary in such cases: "The said two Commissioners shall not, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." The Staten Island Police Board does not appoint election officers or have charge of election returns, and there is no conceivable ground for the bi-partisan requirement except that it is intended to divide appointments and patronage by a bargain between politicians of the two parties. Richmond County is one of the places now in Republican possession, but formerly controlled by Democrats and liable to become so again. That is apparently the explanation of this proposed reorganization of the Police Department at the present time. No other explanation has been made, and, considering that if the Greater New York Charter is adopted the Richmond County Police Department will be wiped out, it is not easy to see why there is so much haste with this bill.

That is a strange project of law which a female attorney and counselor at law of this city has taken to Albany for introduction into the Legislature. It provides that in every county there shall be elected every three years an official to be known as the Public Defender, who may, on certain conditions, appoint assistant public defenders. It shall be his and their duty to attend the courts and defend friendless and moneyless prisoners, and also to attend the meetings of boards of charities and appear for persons who are charged with insanity. The most obvious objection to this multiplication of officers is its entire superfluity. The District Attorney is in theory a public defender as well as a public prosecutor, and it is part of his duty to see that innocent persons do not even get indicted. If, nevertheless, they are brought to trial, a "defender" is assigned by the court to each defendant who has not engaged counsel. The proposition for a general defender is one of those which indicate ignorance of what is already on the statute book. When it was proposed in the House of Lords to pass a special act for the succession to a diocese of which the holder was in his dotage, the Lord Chancellor objected to it upon the ground that "the law in its wisdom had already provided for the not improbable event of the imbecility of a Bishop." However that may be, the law has certainly provided for the purposes of this absurd bill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Fisk Library, really the New Orleans Public Library, was formally opened on Monday night last with speeches and general felicitations. It is to be a free, circulating library, and, although it now contains but 34,000 volumes, it has a good start, and is a desirable acquisition to a town where even the Tulane University has scarcely enough books to meet the needs of a schoolboys' debating society. If Southern societies and Confederate veterans' camps, not to mention liberal citizens, should supply this lack, they would do more for the lasting benefit of the youth of the South than by the erection of scores of statues and memorials of a lost cause.

—Chicago's history is not a very long one, but the Lake City is old enough to have a well-developed Historical Society, and the society has determined that the city is notable enough to merit having certain "sites" marked with memorial tablets, after the good example set by the more ancient City of Boston, on Massachusetts Bay. First to be chosen is the spot where stood the wigwam in which ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in 1860, was first nominated for the Presidency. Another world-famous site is that where the great fire of 1871 burned itself out, the exact location of Widow LEARY'S cow when milked on that memorable October night being already marked by a tablet placed upon the house which now covers the lot where the widow's humble barn stood until it started the "fire fiend's" two days' destructive work. A third tablet is to mark the place where the old Sauganash House stood in pioneer days. It is likely that search will reveal other sites in the city thought worthy of being kept in perpetual remembrance.

—There is much to be said affirmatively in the contention that when a rich man wants to do good, he should do it while living, for in works of charity and benevolence it is "best to be the executor of one's own will." But there is a view of the matter that sometimes appeals strongly to the benevolently inclined, and induces caution. Some years ago a retired bachelor merchant of this city, impelled by a worthy desire to do something that would be beneficial to his native town in Massachusetts, and knowing that the place had a public library bequeathed to it by a former citizen, which was housed in a frame building in constant danger of complete destruction by fire, decided to erect a fireproof building for its use. Accordingly, he made a careful reckoning of his possessions, and decided that he could spare a certain liberal amount and have remaining investments sufficient to return to him an income large enough for his comfortable support through the remaining years of his life. The building was erected, the day of dedication came, he and all the sons and daughters of the town were present, and modestly he tendered his gift to his native town. Pleased and grateful acceptances and responses were made, and subsequently a book was printed, containing full reports of the speeches on the occasion, a picture and plans of the library building, and a flattering portrait of the town's benefactor. He had had the full satisfaction of being the executor of his own will. Then came "hard times." The income from the property he had reserved as the comfort and solace of his declining years was cut in twain, and then reduced still further, until it came a pressing question to him whether he should begin to spend the principal to provide for his own support. But the library building was there, and the satisfaction of having done in his lifetime the good he wished was not wholly destroyed by the perplexities of attending the payment of bills accruing from his daily wants.

PERSONAL.

—Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE, who in 1865 founded The Turf, Field and Farm, and after years of struggles which would have completely discouraged a less determined man than he established the American Stud Book, is to be complimented by friends by a testimonial dinner at the New York Press Clubhouse on Saturday evening of next week. Col. BRUCE is one of the veterans among city newspaper writers, an authority on the thoroughbred horse in America, and a veteran of the civil war.

—While some of the Unitarians and Anglicans of Boston profess to be shocked at the methods and grammar of Evangelists MOODY and JONES, who are now holding a series of meetings there, they admit that these "exhorters" have accomplished something of good by their methods. A certain class of people have been stirred up to a religious interest who have paid little attention to such subjects for years, and who would never have been reached by ordinary methods of church work. Ministers in orthodox churches claim to have already benefited materially in the congregations through the efforts of these men, who are at least tireless workers.

—Although Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, a former Governor of Maine and President of Bowdoin College, is now nearing his sixty-ninth birthday, he still retains the elastic step and erect carriage which so well become one not only born of a family of soldiers, but a very brave soldier himself. He is noteworthy, too, in these degenerate days of pension-grabbing, as a man who has never demanded a place on the Government's charity roll, though more clearly entitled to an honorable place there than one-half of the recipients of such gratuities. In the twenty-four battles in which he was a participant he was six times wounded, thrice severely so. Whatever of service he gave to his country, he says, was from patriotic and not mercenary motives. A roll call of the "Nation's defenders" now living, and better off financially than Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, would not show many who, like him, have refused to dip their hands into the public Treasury when they had the opportunity.

—Whatever else may be lacking from the articles which GEORGE BERNARD SHAW contributes to The Saturday Review, they never lack picturesqueness or vigor. Some remarks of his, prompted by "A Man About Town," the new musical farce by HUAM MEE, at which London is now trying to laugh, and with considerable success, are in his most characteristic and inconsistent vein. "When I was a musical critic," he says, "I always contended resolutely that musical farces were in the nature of dramatic entertainments, and were consequently the business of the dramatic critic. Now that I am a dramatic critic, I have come to the conclusion that I was mistaken, and that a musical farce is clearly the business of the musical critic." Then he adds: "A dramatic critic is so familiar with brainless sentiment and vulgar tomfoolery that he can stand anything except a masterpiece; a musical critic is so familiar with masterpieces that he can hardly stand anything else. Let him loose on a musical farce, and all his critical faculty is swept away by an overwhelming sense of outrage at the triviality and indecency of the spectacle which the management has dared to offer as a treat to him—to him, the intimate of BEETHOVEN and WAGNER! He becomes indignant, intolerant, impossible, libelous. It is as if you asked the Astronomer Royal to review ZADKIEL'S predictions, or 'Napoleon's Book of Fate.'" There is an element of truth in this, as in most of what Mr. SHAW writes, but it is necessary to make allowance for his very peculiar sense of humor.

Honest and Patriotic Democracy.

From The Plainfield (N. J.) Courier-News.

It will give pleasure to all lovers of clean, honest journalism to learn that THE NEW YORK TIMES, under its new management, is steadily increasing its clientele. Last Sunday THE TIMES made a statement of its percentage of increase which differed from similar statements made by other New York papers in that it was believed implicitly by every one who read it. THE TIMES is a Democratic paper, but that does not prevent The Courier-News, a Republican paper, from acknowledging that under its present management it is an able exponent of honest and thoroughly patriotic Democracy. May the shadow of its circulation never grow less.

The Times's Saturday Book Review.

From The East Norwich (N. Y.) Enterprise.

To those who are desirous of keeping abreast of the times in the world of literature, we can conscientiously commend THE NEW YORK TIMES. Its "Saturday Review of Books" is as interesting as it is comprehensive, and as impartial as it is extensive. To those who love letters and who seek their intellectual nourishment from the purest fount—it will be found in the publication alluded to.

Improving in All Directions.

From Christian Work, Jan. 21.

Not only is THE NEW YORK TIMES improving itself in all directions, but notably so in its Saturday Review Supplement. And now it has added a "Religious News" feature, and an admirable department it is, that of last Saturday's paper consisting of not less than six columns.

New York's Most Readable Newspaper.

From The Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Argus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, under its new management, is one of the cleanest papers of the metropolis to-day. Col. Ochs in introducing specialties has done so without sacrificing either honor or decency. THE TIMES is New York's most readable newspaper.

CURRENT NOTES.

* * *

St. Louis is to have its Madison Square Garden, built on the general plan of that in this city, but to be styled the Exposition Coliseum. It is to be ready for occupancy next September, and is intended to furnish an ideal place for horse and cattle shows, athletic sports, bicycle races, military drills, and special exhibits.

* * *

The Bureau of Charities of the Civic Federation of Chicago is to start in that city next week a movement in aid of the destitute poor, and Mr. Robert Treat Payne, the wealthy philanthropist of Boston, is going out there, by invitation, to assist it in its laudable endeavor.

* * *

The shoe and leather trade of Baltimore has an invested capital of nearly seven millions of dollars, and the amount of the wholesale and manufacturing trade of the city in this line is estimated at $16,000,000 annually, the retail and customs trade adding $4,000,000 more.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah F. Dick has just been re-elected cashier of the First National Bank of Huntington, Ind., a position she has filled with great satisfaction to the bank and its customers for twenty-three years. She is also a Director of the bank, and has another lady, Mrs. Frederika Drover, as an efficient coworker on the board.

* * *

Melville Garden, at Downer Landing, in Boston harbor, for twenty-five years past a popular and admirably conducted Summer resort, famous for its clambakes and its music, has been closed forever, and the grounds are to be cut up into lots for Summer cottages and sold. Many visitors to Boston, as well as the Bostonians, will miss the pleasant trip by boat to Downer Landing, and the attraction of the place itself in Summers to come.

Hopkinson Smith and the Armenians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

F. Hopkinson Smith, in an interview in a Boston paper, boasts that his last article in defense of the Sultan has not been answered. His previous articles, containing substantially the same statements, had been so effectually demolished by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin and others that it hardly seemed worth while. As he seems to fancy, however, that his last article has been left unanswered because it was unanswerable, it may be well to point out a few of its most conspicuous self-contradictions.

F. Hopkinson Smith says: "There is not a missionary in Turkey who is not a sympathizer or a revolutionist at heart." Yet his article is largely made up of quotations from missionaries expressing disapprobation of the revolutionary movement.

F. Hopkinson Smith says: "The Armenians are proceeding with their plots in the full confidence that they will be recognized and supported by the missionaries." Then he gives a long list of threats and alleged attempts of revolutionists to murder missionaries because they do not support the revolutionary movement.

F. Hopkinson Smith calls the Sultan "the most just and liberal-minded monarch in Europe." Then he declares that the American missionaries have caused all the atrocities by spreading education among the Sultan's Christian subjects, since education leads them to rebel. This assertion he harps upon continually, and repeats in a dozen different forms. He does not seem to see that, if it be true, it is the severest possible accusation against the Sultan's Government. Does education tend to make people rebellious against a good Government, or against a bad one?

Many of Mr. Smith's alleged quotations from missionaries are taken from newspaper interviews of doubtful or more than doubtful accuracy. Thus he quotes Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as saying, in an interview in The Boston Globe of Nov. 2, 1895: "Strange as it may seem, we have more to fear continually from Armenians than we have from the Mohammedans."

But F. Hopkinson Smith omits to add that Dr. Judson Smith published in the Boston Globe of Nov. 6, 1895, a letter declaring that he had been misreported. Dr. Judson Smith wrote: "I am made to say that in Turkey we have more to fear from the Armenians than from the Mohammedans, a statement absurd on its face."

The statement is absurd on its face, but not too absurd for Mr. Hopkinson Smith to credit it, and to bring it forward now, more than a year after it has been publicly disclaimed by its alleged author, and to scatter it broadcast to excite prejudice against the Armenians in this time of their great distress. Comment would be superfluous.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass.

Uniform Fairness Is Refreshing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are certainly giving the public a very excellent paper. All men owe you a debt of gratitude for the high tone which characterizes the management. The uniform fairness of the paper and the freedom from prejudice are refreshing in these days.

I am interested in, and have a growing admiration for, THE NEW YORK TIMES. With best wishes for your deserved and increasing success,

The Rev. W. F. ANDREWS.
Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.
219 West Fourth Street, New York, Jan. 20.

Another Congratulation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I congratulate you on the improved character of THE TIMES. With best wishes, I am, sincerely yours,

JAMES G. CAMERON,
Pastor Holy Cross.
Clergy House, 300 East Fourth Street, New York, Jan. 22.

Likes the Religious News and Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appreciate very highly the religious news and views of which a special feature is made in the Saturday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Rev. C. F. CUTTER.
113 Fulton Street, New York, Jan. 20.

AN OPINION.

From The Washington Star.

Ef they's anythin' thet meets my disapproval, it's the plan
Of standin' back an' waitin' fur the place ter seek the man;
Of loiterin' an' lookin' on weth supercilious eyes,
A-thinkin' that ye're better than the one thet get's the prize.
It's bad enough ef ye don't earn successes thet ye meet,
But bein' proud of failure is a pitiful deceit.
Ye'll never show thet ye're at all superior to the rest
By hangin' round and waitin' ter be coaxed to do yer best.

Suppose you are a genius thet could make the others pale;
A willin' robin's better than a sulky nightingale.
There is often some reward fur them ez tries ter do an' don't,
But ye'll find there's never any fur the folks thet kin an' won't.
The man thet has the grit ter go ahead an' show his skill,
By that act hez demonstrated thet he'll, mebbe, fill the bill.
So, I'll file my application an' support it with a zest,
An' not hang round a-waitin' ter be coaxed to do my best.

MR. BISPHAM'S SONG RECITALS.

The Second One Given Yesterday Before a Large and Well Pleased Audience.

The second of Mr. David Bispham's song recitals was given yesterday afternoon in the Carnegie Lyceum. The popular baritone had the capable assistance of Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson, soprano, and the Kneisel Quartet of Boston. The engagement of such artists is a sufficient evidence that Mr. Bispham does not desire to carry away all the honors of his concerts, but does, on the other hand, desire to make them as artistic as possible, and to attract to them persons representing the best musical taste of this community. Perhaps that is only another way of saying that Mr. Bispham regards himself as fitted to move on a high artistic level, but he would be justified by his work in such self-esteem. The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Franz Schubert is at hand—he was born on Jan. 31, 1797—and the programme of the concert paid tribute to that important fact.

After the performance of Haydn's D major quartet, Opus 64, No. 5, by the Kneisel Quartet, in a manner which for finish, beauty of tone, and unanimity left absolutely nothing to be desired, and in which Mr. Kneisel gave an exhibition of semi-staccato bowing nothing short of virtuosity, Mr. Bispham sang with fine voice, much color and warm feeling, Schubert's "An die Leyer" and "Der Zwerg." Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, who is always one of our most interesting and accomplished concert singers, followed with Schubert's "Der Hirt auf dem Felsen," with clarinet obligato, by Mr. A. Bellucci. Mr. Bispham then sang the same composer's "Guarda che bianca Luna" and "L'incanto degli occhi." Next followed the duets, "The Youth and Death" and "Death and the Maiden," after which Mr. Kneisel and his associates appropriately played the variations from the D major quartet. They gave relief to the continuous flow of Schubert music by playing also the scherzo from César Franck's D major quartet. Further Schubert numbers by Mrs. Lawson and Mr. Bispham brought the concert to a close. The audience was large, and was evidently well pleased with the music.

It is only justice to the public that a word should be said about the disregard for its comfort shown by the manager of the hall. It is quite inexcusable to employ ushers who have such small acquaintance with the alphabet that they do not know that E stands before F, and who, therefore, graciously put persons into the wrong seats and subsequently eject them with confusion. These same bright young gentlemen ought also to be ordered not to bang down seats in the course of a performance as if they thought that the proper accompaniment to a string quartet was the operation of a boiler factory. Ladies and gentlemen are not compelled to go to concerts, and it is the policy of wise managers to do everything possible to make their surroundings inviting.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA.

The de Reszkes Repeat Their Great Wagnerian Impersonations.

Wagner's music drama "Siegfried," the scherzo of the great symphonic drama "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was performed for the third time at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was encouraging to all who cherish the belief that sound musical taste is growing in New York to note that the audience was one of the largest of the season. The orchestra was full, and there was a fringe of persons standing up around the rear rail, while the upper circles appeared to be packed. The audience listened to the performance in the usual rapt Wagnerian style, and at the ends of the acts burst into applause, which was prolonged till the leading artists and Conductor Seidl had appeared several times to bow in acknowledgment.

M. Jean de Reszke was in fine voice and spirits last night. He sang and acted Siegfried with splendid freedom and with a buoyancy that was that of the genuine young hero. His forge song was immense in its vigor and breadth, while in the second act he displayed all of that delicacy and justice of detail which made his first performance so successful. Owing to his freedom in action and vocal work last night he was able to make the development of the character more marked. Altogether M. de Reszke's Siegfried is a great achievement, and has added glory to a fame that seemed incapable of increase.

M. Edouard de Reszke repeated his broad and imposing interpretation of Wotan. He was not in the best voice last night, but his art overcame all difficulties. Mr. von Hubbenet was again a good Mime, and Mr. Bispham a very wicked Alberich. Mme. Litvinne was the Brünnhilde, Mlle. Ontzka the Erda, and Miss Traubmann the forest bird.

Reported Changes of Bill at Daly's.

It was rumored last night that "Much Ado About Nothing" will be given for the last time Wednesday and Friday of next week at Daly's Theatre, and that Miss Rehan will give her last matinée performance of Beatrice Saturday next. It is also said, authoritatively, that two very interesting revivals will follow each other after the withdrawal of Shakespeare's comedy. The first will be Pinero's famous farce, "The Magistrate," with Miss Rehan as Mrs. Posket and Mr. Sidney Herbert as Posket. Later Mr. Daly contemplates a revival of "The Wonder," by Mrs. Centlivre, in which Miss Rehan and Mr. Richman will play the parts of Donna Violante and Don Felix.

It is also said that these changes will be followed later by two final productions of Mr. Daly's present season—one of which will be an elaborate and beautiful revival of Shakespeare's "Tempest."

RECTOR SILLIMAN'S OFFENSE

His Son Is Conveyed Home by Train While Ill with Diphtheria.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Duchess County Grand Jury has indicted the Rev. George D. Silliman, rector of a fashionable church in Albany, for willful violation of the health laws, because he removed his sick son from St. Stephen's College in defiance of the quarantine established by the Health Officer, Dr. H. L. Cookingham of Red Hook.

William Silliman, son of Dr. Silliman, while a student at St. Stephen's College, in Annandale, was, on Dec. 5, stricken with diphtheria. Dr. E. K. Losee attended him, and his diagnosis was accepted by Health Officer Cookingham, who closed the college, isolated young Silliman, and quarantined his rooms. The quarantine was maintained for a week, when Dr. Silliman came down from Albany and took his son home. He first asked permission to remove him, which was refused. On the same day, Dec. 12, he took the boy in a carriage and drove to Barrytown, and from there traveled by train to Albany.

The Grand Jury has indicted the Esopus outlaws who resisted arrest by the officers, openly fighting them with pistols. Andy McCabe, one of the Fulton and Lamoree gang of masked burglars, has also been indicted.

Arrest of a Desperado.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—The arrest of "Dan" Rivers, a desperado, was accomplished at Graniteville last night, after a fight which drew about all the people of the town to the scene.

He was wanted for a series of burglaries recently committed in Savannah. Among the marks of identification was the lack of two fingers on the left hand. Judge Gaston went up to a stranger he saw in the town and asked to see his hand. He declined and took out a knife. Thereupon Gaston drew his pistol and fired. This brought a reply from Rivers's revolver, and six shots were fired by the two men, none of which did any serious harm. Rivers then ran into the woods, where he was arrested later.

RIOTOUS ILLINOIS STUDENTS.

Sophomores Make a Determined Effort to Break Up a Sociable Given by Freshmen.

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 22.—A riot was precipitated here last night by the Sophomores of the University of Illinois, who came over from Champaign to break up the annual sociable of the Freshmen.

Mayor George Hubbard had been apprised of what was liable to happen, and he had on duty at the entrances to the hall a large extra force of police. When a band of more than 300 Sophomores charged on the hall they were driven back by the police. After this episode the crowd appeared to break away. The leaders went to the second story of the building just across the alley opposite the Opera House and threw missiles, which broke out eight window lights. Through the openings they cast large quantities of the chemical which is known among students as "eye water." The injection of this stuff into the hall drove the Freshmen and their ladies to another part of the building, and it appeared for a time as though the Sophomores had succeeded in breaking up the party.

Not being satisfied, however, they made another attack on the entrance to the Opera House, and at this point in the proceedings Mayor Hubbard ordered out the Fire Department, and two strong streams of ice-cold water were turned on the crowd of revelers. They withstood this for a few minutes, but finally beat a retreat down the street.

Miss Della Radabaugh was struck in the eyes by a quantity of the chemical. The attending physician says that her eyes are seriously injured. Four of the Sophomores were arrested and locked up.

Ryan—Torney.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Cadet Chapel could not hold the invited guests that assembled here to-day to witness the marriage of Lieut. J. K. Ryan of the Sixth Cavalry and Miss Katherine M. Torney, daughter of Col. Torney, Chief Surgeon at the Military Academy. The whole corps of cadets was present, and all the officers stationed here, as well as scores from other places.

The bride entered the chapel leaning on her father's arm at 4 o'clock. Miss Josephine Roe, maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, marched from the sacristy and escorted the bride up the aisle to the waiting bridegroom. Col. Torney stepped aside and Lieut. Ryan took his place. The Rev. C. G. O'Keefe gave a few words of advice to the young couple, and the marriage ceremony was then performed. The organ was played as the bridal couple passed out of the church.

The bride's costume was of white satin chiffon. The bridesmaids were dressed in white silk and tulle, with the vest to match. Miss Helen Cornell, Miss Florence Bryan, Miss Michie, and Miss Davis were the bridesmaids. Lieut. John Rice, Third Cavalry, was best man. May Torney, the bride's little sister, was flower girl, and her brother, Francis, was page. The page's costume was black velvet, trimmed, in honor of the cavalry, with yellow.

Under a bell of holly and smilax at her father's house the bride received the congratulations of her friends.

The presents included a magnificent tea service and a large silver pitcher, the gift of the cadets.

Among the guests were Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. J. B. Cornell, Miss Herrick, Miss Daniel, the Misses Tompkins, and Ralph Tompkins, New York; Dr. Lamb of Matteawan, Col. and Mrs. Mills, Col. and Mrs. Tillman, Col. and Mrs. Bass, Col. and Mrs. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Michie, Major and Mrs. Spurgin, and Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 22.—A petition is being signed by members of the State Legislature for Bennett B. Fuller of Auburn as a candidate for Consul to Antwerp.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 22.—Miss Sophrona Breckinridge, daughter of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, was admitted to the bar by the Court of Appeals this morning.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The new revenue cutter Daniel Manning was launched at East Boston this afternoon. She stuck on the ways, and had to be pulled overboard by tugs.

BLOOMFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Dr. J. H. Cox and family were robbed last night by burglars of $2,000 in gold and greenbacks. They were bound and gagged and left in that condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Reports of the Corps of Engineers sent to the House today by Secretary Lamont show that Lloyd's Harbor, New York, and the harbor at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., are not considered worthy of improvement by the Government.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—The jail at Jeffersonville, Ga., was broken open between midnight and daylight and the two negroes, Willis White and Charles Forsyth, implicated in the assassination of Mrs. Rowland at Adams Parks, were taken out and hanged.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—Judge F. B. Hall to-day passed an order winding up the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. He ordered the receivers to pay the first dividend of 15 per cent. to all policy holders who did not apply in time, and ordered a final dividend of 3¼ per cent. to all policy holders. The receivers have $105,747 on hand.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Nutini, the blind pianist, will give his first public recital at Carnegie Lyceum Jan. 26.

—Olga Nethersole, who has been ill for the last two weeks in Atlantic City, has recovered, and will appear with her company in Philadelphia Monday night.

—"The Geisha" was given in New Haven last night, with Percy Haswell as Mimosa San and Virginia Earle as Molly Seamore. Miss Haswell appeared instead of Nancy McIntosh, who acts Hero in "Much Ado About Nothing."

—The fact of Mr. Hammerstein's indictment by the Grand Jury yesterday for presenting the travesty "Silly's Dinner" at his Music Hall, attracted an audience to that place of amusement last night that taxed the house to its utmost capacity.

—Blanche Walsh will play two rôles in "Straight from the Heart" at the Academy of Music Monday night. Owing to the illness of the young actress who was to appear in the juvenile rôle Miss Walsh will act that character as well as the leading part.

—"Captain Impudence" begins its fourth and last week at the American Theatre next Monday, when John F. Ward will replace Samuel Edwards as South Carolina Jim. The play will be presented in all of the large New England cities after the close of its run here.

—Charles Frohman bought yesterday the English rights of "A Contented Woman" from Hoyt & McKee. A specially organized company will be engaged to present the sketch in England. This is the second piece by Charles H. Hoyt to be introduced in England. "A Trip to Chinatown" was the first.

—A series of three subscription musicals at the Hotel Majestic is announced by Mr. Frank Southwick Treat on the evenings of Jan. 26, Feb. 9, and Feb. 23. Pol Plançon, Miss Katherine Hilke, soprano; Miss Mary Louise Clary, contralto, and Victor Küzdö, violinist, will appear at the first of the series, Jan. 26.

—Charles Kent has withdrawn from the cast of "New York," which opens at the American Theatre Feb. 1. Burr McIntosh replaces him in the rôle of John Wilder, an ex-Inspector. Others include Mark Price in the character of Polinski, Charles MacKay as the ex-Inspector's son, Mabel Amber as Kate Haviland, and Mrs. Vincent in the rôle of Nance.

—The members of Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" Company arrived in New York Thursday from San Francisco, where they landed Jan. 15 from Australia. The company, which includes Bessie Clayton, Geraldine McCann, Nellie Butler, Harry Conor, and George Beane, will begin rehearsing Charles Hoyt's new piece, "A Stranger in New York," which is to be produced in Buffalo, Feb. 15.

—The management of the Metropolitan Opera House announces that the present season of grand opera will be one week longer than originally contemplated, and that three regular subscription nights and one matinée performance will be given during the week beginning Monday, Feb. 15. Mozart's opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Massenet's opera, "Le Cid," are in active rehearsal and will be presented early next month.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE PLANS

Instant Abolition of the Present System Demanded.

GRUBER OUTLINED HIS SCHEME

A Large Gathering at Cooper Union Listened to an Explanation of the Principles and Cheered the Resolutions.

A large gathering in Cooper Union last night cheered the apostles of a new civil service system, and applauded the principles of the Progressive Civil Service Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Music kept the audience of about 2,500 men and a few women in good humor until the Chairman, Lucas L. Van Allen, called them to order and declared the purpose of the meeting.

The watchword of the Progressive Association, "Common sense should govern everything," was displayed in big letters above the speakers' platform. Questions taken from the examination papers of the Civil Service Boards of the city formed the target at which the humor of the speakers was aimed, and furnished subject matter for caustic comments on the existing institutions.

After addresses were delivered by Abraham Gruber and Gen. H. E. Tremain these resolutions were adopted:

The Resolutions.

That we are opposed to the present civil service system existing in this State and the several political divisions thereof, and we demand its instant abolition.

That we favor an honest, rational, common-sense code of civil service laws that will restore the system to its original plan and purpose, that of securing to the service of the people fit and proper public servants.

We demand the immediate enactment of laws in consonance with the views expressed by the distinguished Executive of this State—Gov. Black—in his message to the Legislature, and the consequent repeal of the laws which make possible the present farcical and un-American administration of the civil service system.

We request that the Progressive Civil Service Association extend its organization into every Assembly district in the State to the end that public sentiment may be so organized in favor of these just and proper demands that the moral force thereof must result in the nomination and election to the Legislature of only such candidates as shall pledge themselves to the enactment and enforcement of the legislation here referred to.

That the work of said association be extended so as to take in and finally effect the same reforms in our Federal system of civil service.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every member of our State Legislature and to every member of Congress.

Republican Only in Name.

Mr. Gruber was the first speaker.

"We are here to-night," he said, "to attest an abiding faith in our republican form of government and our confidence in the masses, and to condemn a system of Civil service, borrowed from monarchical governments, which tends to the establishment of a bureaucracy, indifferent to political duty, and to make us a republic only in name.

"The cry that we are politicians looking for spoils shall not deter us, especially when it comes from those who, declining to be called politicians, are known throughout the land as chronic office seekers and frequent office holders.

"All the professional civil service reformers have a long record of office holding, and when they did not succeed in getting places for themselves and their social friends it was only because their reach was not long enough.

"Our objections to the present system of civil service are as to the methods pursued in determining the merit and fitness of the applicant. Secondly, the atmosphere sought to be created by it, that alliance with either of the two great political parties or engaging in political work is discreditable. Thirdly, its tendency toward the establishment of bureaucracy and the destruction of pure democracy, and lastly, its hypocrisy.

The Changes Desired.

"The ideas for which I stand are substantially to bring about a change in the character of the questions asked in examinations under the civil service law so that they shall be fair and proper.

"That the head or heads of departments under whom positions are to be filled shall approve of the questions to be asked.

"That the entire eligible list shall be open for selection to the appointing power.

"That the results of all examinations shall be open to public inspection.

"That all candidates who have been examined and rejected shall have the right to appeal from the action of the Civil Service Commissioners to the courts for a review of the action of the Commissioners.

"That the eligible lists stand for at least two years.

"That as far as practicable, and to insure the selection of fit persons, the various departments have their own civil service boards. By this provision is meant such departments as employ persons to do manual labor.

"The prime object of a civil service system under our form of government should be to secure the utmost efficiency in the performance of duties belonging to the public service."

Analysis of Police Examinations.

Mr. Gruber went exhaustively into an analysis of the questions asked by the Police Civil Service Board, and after ridiculing Commissioner Roosevelt's statement that the board obtained candidates from out of town because available material could not be found in the city, said that one New Yorker who applied for a position was rejected because he was unable to tell with what grade of apple Eve tempted Adam.

Then he told of the experience of a suburbanite who asked a policeman at Grand Street and the Bowery to direct him to the Bowery and received the reply: "You'll have to excuse me. I have only just arrived from Oneida." Mr. Gruber vouched for the truth of the anecdote, and said that such an occurrence was the natural outcome of selecting policemen by testing their scholastic ability instead of asking them questions relating to their duties such as "Do you know where the Tombs is? Where is Van Cott's clubhouse? Where is Jake Patterson's home on Stanton Street? What's the nearest road to Hogan's Alley?"

"I do not doubt that Mr. Roosevelt's intentions are good, but then we all know of a place paved with good intentions. It is no credit to live there. Many of us and thousands throughout the city, I doubt not, have often thought of Mr. Roosevelt in connection with that place.

Party Must Be Responsible.

"Eternal vigilance, which is the price of liberty, demands that those placed in power by one political party be replaced, so far as possible, without injury to the public interests, by those whose policies the people have in turn accepted, so that we may know, by the use of the new broom, the kind of sweeping that has gone before. A republic cannot live except by party government, and party government cannot exist with good to the Nation unless the party in power is actually responsible for all that is done in its executive departments.

"No man would be a good citizen who did not seek to require of every applicant for office ability and good character, and the Progressive Civil Service Association is pledged to that kind of examination which is the best for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness of the applicant.

"The possession of intelligence does not prove the applicant's fitness. Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker, Andrews, and Grant all possess intelligence, but who dares to say they are fit for their places. Why should the man who wants to sweep the streets be made to write an essay on the inhabitants of Massachusetts?"

Partisan Feeling Stifled.

Mr. Gruber declared that the Chinese Civil Service had stifled the partisan feeling, which is the soul of patriotism, and had stifled ambition to succeed in the Government service by closing all avenues for promotion. While competition for place, he said, made men hustle under the present system, thousands of men are content to jog along year after year until the time arrives for them to be retired on a pension.

The speaker declared his belief that to the victor belongs the spoils, and concluded his address by announcing he is in favor of rewarding good American citizens with good American places in return for good American services.

Gen. Tremain's Address.

Gen. Tremain, introduced as a New York boy who went to the war a private and returned a Brigadier General, said, among other things:

"That some New York State legislation now is requisite no one disputes. It must be constitutional. It must be in line with representative government. It may be suggested by anybody; by popular meetings like this one; or by the Progressive Civil Service Association, under whose auspices we are happily here, or by any other association. But it cannot be dictated by any one. The professional Civil Service Reform political party has not yet been elected to make our laws.

"Let us therefore give the assurance to men who have been elected for that duty, to our public men in the Legislature and in Congress, that there is no sanctity against the discussion of the proposals of a civil service partisan, be he officeholder or office-seeker, and that it is not political death to disagree with the civil service bureaucrats."

At the conclusion of Gen. Tremain's address, James K. Duffy sang "Marching Through Georgia," in token, he declared, of the attitude of the Progressive Civil Service Association, and responded to an encore with "America," the audience joining in the chorus.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN DEAD.

Was the Inventor of a System of Phonography.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of stenography which bears his name, is dead.

Sir Isaac Pitman was born at Trowbridge, Wilts, Jan. 4, 1813. After six years' service as a clothier's clerk he was sent to the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society, London, and after five months' training, at the close of 1831, was appointed Master of the British School, Barton-on-Humber. He established the British School at Wotton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839.

Pitman's first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Soundhand," appeared in 1837, and he thus became the originator of the spelling reform, to which, and the propagation of his system of phonetic shorthand, he devoted his entire attention after 1843, when the Phonetic Society was established. His system of shorthand was renamed in 1840, and entitled "Phonography, or Writing by Sound," and his "Phonographic Reporter's Companion" appeared in 1846.

Mr. Pitman edited and printed The Phonetic Journal. Besides printing his own instruction books for teaching phonetic shorthand, Mr. Pitman had issued a little library of about eighty volumes, printed entirely in shorthand, ranging from the Bible to "Rasselas." In the Autumn of 1887 an International Shorthand Congress and Jubilee of Phonography was held in London. A gold medal from the phonographers of the United States and one from those of Great Britain and the Colonies were presented to Mr. Pitman in recognition of the invention of his system of shorthand and of his labors for the reformation of English orthography. Mr. Pitman received the honor of knighthood in 1894.

Belmont's Horses Scratched.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—All of the horses entered on the English courses for the season of 1897 in the name of August Belmont have been scratched.

These horses include Don de Oro and Octogon, which have been withdrawn from the Derby, and these two and Taranto, which have been taken out of the St. Leger. They were scratched in order to save penalties, because they are not high class enough to win in the big stake events.

Death of Comte de Remusat.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Comte de Remusat, member of the French Senate for Haute-Garonne, is dead.

Comte de Remusat was in his sixty-sixth year. He was a liberal contributor to the Débats, the Courrier du Dimanche, the Revue Des Deux Mondes, and other publications, and in 1881 published a volume entitled "Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat," (his grandmother.) He was elected Senator in 1879, and re-elected in 1888.

Floods in Spain Increasing.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—The floods which have prevailed for several days in the districts through which the Guadalquivir and Manzanares Rivers flow are increasing. Both rivers, as well as a number of smaller streams, have overflowed their banks, and immense tracts of country are submerged. Railway travel is entirely suspended, and the port of Seville is closed to vessels, owing to high water. The damage to property is enormous.

Severe Gale in England.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A severe easterly gale is prevailing throughout Great Britain and Northwestern Europe. Many casualties have occurred. A number of coasting vessels and fishing boats are missing, and grave fears are entertained for their safety. A brigantine has been driven upon a pier at Redcar and totally wrecked.

Cardinal Bianchi Dead.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Cardinal Angelo Bianchi, Bishop of Palestrina, died in this city today. He was born in Rome Nov. 19, 1817, and was created a Cardinal Sept. 25, 1882.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—The Emperor has dissolved the Reichsrath, and ordered elections for members.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, arrived at Plymouth this afternoon.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Cambridge University prize for the best English essay has been awarded to a student named Reddaway. The subject of the essay is "The Monroe Doctrine."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The coasting steamer Salisbury, from Port Haven for Newport, has arrived at Ilfracombe. She was cut down to the water's edge in a collision with a large three-masted steamer, whose name was not ascertained. It is believed that the unknown vessel foundered.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver an illustrated and historical lecture on "Rome, the Eternal City," next Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at Chickering Hall.

—The American Purity Alliance will hold its twenty-first annual meeting in Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, Monday evening, Jan. 25. There will be addresses by Elbridge T. Gerry and others.

—The American Purity Alliance will hold its annual banquet at the Metropolitan Club this evening in commemoration of Jackson's victory over the Creek Nation, in Alabama, in 1814. Commodore David Banks, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Capt. Alfred Mahan, and the Rev. Brockholst Morgan will be among those present.

—The first meeting in behalf of Free Cuba will be held in Association Hall, Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the Cuban delegation and the Daughters of Liberty. Gen. Horatio C. King will speak. The stereopticon pictures to be shown are reproductions of recent photographs.

The Crippled Paris Sighted.

The American Line steamer Paris, which sailed from here Jan. 13 for Southampton, was reported as passing the Lizard at 12:20 o'clock this morning and will reach her destination about 10 o'clock, consuming about nine days and seventeen hours on the passage. The length of time taken on this trip is due to the fact that the Paris went across with one propeller, the other having become disabled.

WORK FOR 800 MORE MEN.

Contracts for $300,000 of Work Held by a Car Manufacturing Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—The Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company has contracts for $300,000 of work, and President Smyser says the force of men will be increased at once from 200 to 1,000.

Mr. Smyser says the railroads are all preparing to increase their equipments, and thinks this a certain indication of a permanent return of prosperity.

Yesterday the company received an order from a Southern railroad for 375 freight cars, 10 cabooses, and 18 combination passenger coaches.

Last evening the Pittsburg Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, Carnegie's new line, placed an order for 50 flat cars.

Charles R. Hall's Resignation.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The Hon. Charles R. Hall has tendered his resignation as Chief of the Foreign Mortgage and Building and Loan Bureau of the State Banking Department, to take effect March 1. Mr. Hall hereafter will be an examiner for the department. George I. Skinner, a lawyer, of Bainbridge, Chenango County, will be Mr. Hall's successor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Furs! Closing out sale FINE FURS at ONE-HALF value; want money; can't afford to carry stock over; bargains all lines. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

Age robs us of the locks that graced our youth. To get them back with their youthful color and life, use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

ENGAGED.

SCHERMERHORN—COSTER.—The engagement of Miss Elsie Coster, youngest daughter of Mrs. Charles Robert Coster, and Mr. Alfred Schermerhorn is announced.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Phoenix, Arizona, Jan. 20, James A. Briggs, Esq., of New York City, aged 33 years.

CARTER.—Suddenly, entered into glory in the 74th year of his age, on the evening of Jan. 21, 1897, from Montclair, N. J., Walter Carter, formerly of Robert Carter Brothers, New York City.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Presbyterian Church, at Montclair, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave Christopher St. Ferry, New York, for Montclair at 2:10 P. M.

CROSBY.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., Darius G., son of the late Rev. Alexander Hamilton Crosby, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday morning, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.

DURYEE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1897, at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., William Rankin Duryee, D. D., of Rutgers College, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the North Reformed Church, Broad and Bridge Streets, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (L.D.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
Ahearn, George, Bellevue Hospital		29	20
Andreola, Filomena, 172 Thompson St.		30	20
Birchler, August, 52 Avenue A		27	21
Broderick, John, 742 Greenwich Street		42	21
Bowe, Denis, 316 Walnut Av		0	21
Birney, Mary, Manh. State Hospital		22	21
Brady, James, 411 West 26th St		4	22
Butler, Hugh B., 606 8th Av		38	19
Brennan, Edward, 1,846 2d Av		58	22
Brennan, Mary, 315 5th St		60	21
Begley, Mary C., 60 East 124th St		40	21
Carey, Thomas, 62 Vandam St		31	21
Cheese, Albert, 445 West 40th St		50	20
Craig, Joseph, 249 West 29th St		35	21
Colston, James, 393 Madison St		39	21
Conway, Austin, 31 Henry St		22	21
Codemo, Antonio, 162 Mott St		16	22
Curtis, Sarah M., 331 East 123d St		70	22
Cold, Mary, 245 East 28th St		3	20
Drescher, George J., 340 E. 16th St		13	20
Domico, Giovanni, 100 Mott St		39	20
Donovan, William, 1,763 3d Av		33	19
Delehanty, Julia, Metropolitan Hosp.		30	21
Dahl, Harman, 315 E. 38th St		76	20
Ernest, Margaret, 8 Sullivan St		75	19
Engel, Esther, 1,638 Madison Av		55	21
Finn, Margaret, 91 Monroe St		55	20
Farrell or Farrand, Bridget, Manhattan State Hospital		71	21
Fritzkoski, Napoleon, William's Bridge		68	21
Froustet, Edward V., 356 10th Av		31	22
Grossman, Perl, 263 2d St		5	21
Gardner, Amanda, 13 W. 125th St		78	19
Gebracht, Elizabeth, 220 W. 35th St		68	22
Gylfoyle, John, 301 W. 29th St		53	21
Gardella, Francesco, 12 Thompson St		56	20
Heimowitz, Lillie, 122 Forsyth St		3	21
Hammond, Julia, 347 W. 52d St		48	21
Jester, Marie, 204 E. 99th St		21	21
Keenan, Annie, St. Vincent's Hospital		28	21
Kraft, Louis, 100 E. Broadway		21	20
Kornbluth, Fannie, 121 E. 108th St		32	21
Keller, Eliza, 338 W. 38th St		68	20
Lyons, Jeremiah L., 2,093 3d Av		42	22
Leonard, Patrick, 2,027 2d Av		37	20
Lonsdale, William, 21 Ann St		45	20
Little, John, 162 E. 103d St		25	21
Leicht, Mary, 555 W. 44th St		38	21
Lamphear, George, 673 Greenwich St		1	21
Macfarlane, George S., steamer State of California		27	20
Milsa, Luigia, 51 Franklin St		1	21
Meeker, William S., 59 W. 133d St		45	20
Mead, Annie, 537 W. 57th St		3	20
Mayer, Hannah, 725 E. 144th St		33	21
Melia, Mary E., 339 E. 106th St		16	20
Muehlbach, Henry, 183 W. 101st St		28	20
Meyer, John H., 138 2d Av		48	21
McNealie, John, 76 Oliver St		42	21
McKenna, Helen, 501 W. 52d St		2	20
McOnkey, Edward, 301 E. 75th St		32	20
McGrath, Rosanna, 1,465 Amsterdam Av		31	20
McGhil, Robert, 710 11th Av		32	20
Nicollet, Emilie, 548 W. Broadway		4	21
O'Neill, Mary, 300 W. 55th St		2	22
Osmers, Mary J., 330 W. 49th St		19	22
Perrin-de-Genair, Blanche E., 329 E. 48th St		58	20
Pearson, Pauline M., 322 E. 27th St		31	21
Patterson, Eliza, Manhattan Hospital		40	21
Palmer, Charles H., City Isl'd, N. Y. C.		65	21
Pestrup, John, 121 Pearl St		29	21
Renaud, Xenophon, 267 W. 28th St		48	22
Rosenthal, Fanny, 984 Trinity Av		28	21
Sullivan, Mary, 246 E. 41st St		61	20
Schlatgowsky, Mary, 638 E. 16th St		46	20
Schmidt, William, 609 W. 52d St		32	20
Smith, Edward, 764 3d Av		47	21
Shapiro, Benjamin, Bellevue Hospital		19	15
Stein, Mary, 480 6th Av		28	20
Tully, Margaret, 149 Cherry St		57	20
Verruska, Antonio, 1,370 Avenue A		1	21
Vogt, Eva, 406 W. 53d St		10	22
Wax, Isidore, 75 Suffolk St		65	20
Wilson, Jeremiah, 23 West St		3	21
Weinscheimer, Lulu, 157 W. 62d St		2	21
Whelan, Walter, 388 St. Nicholas Av		70	21
Weingold, Mamie, 3,008 3d Av		16	22
White, William P., 75 8th Av		45	22
Walworth, Otto, Nazareth, Spuyten Duyvil		8	20

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
AYERS, Ella A., Newton, N. J.		37	21
BIEMER, Barbara, 686 Central Av		60	21
BIEDENBACH, W., 1,369 Greene Av		1	20
BROOKS, C., St. Catharine's Hosp		49	20
BRUNNER, Daniel, 283 6th St		62	21
BOLGER, R. F., 754 Fulton St		18	20
CRAM, L. D., 12 Cornelia St		1	20
CHADWICK, J., 163 Schermerhorn St		62	20
CUTTS, Baby, Brooklyn Hosp		1	20
CONWAY, John, 703 Henry St		1	22
DEMAREST, R. E., 543 Manhat. Av		5	21
DOREMUS, F. M., 7 St. John's Place		89	19
DESMOND, Mary C., 171 22d St		45	20
DENEIGH, K. M., 29 Hilliott Place		1	20
DILLEMUTH, George, 201 46th St		62	20
DRISCOLL, E., 1,172 Halsey St		80	21
ELLIOTT, Elizabeth, 45 Powers St		67	19
FROHLICH, C., 156 Graham Av		32	21
FOLKERT, Clara, 326 Melrose St		54	20
GONSALVEZ, Mathew, 65 Hudson Av		1	20
GASS, Charles, 88 Starr St		1	21
GEHRING, C., 216 Himrod St		1	22
HUDSON, C. G., 173 Devoe St		62	21
HUESSNER, F. M., 1,283 3d Av		1	20
HUNTER, R., 25 Fort Greene Place		84	20
HORNER, William, 843 Kent Av		2	21
HESLIN, W. J., 558 Grand Av		15	20
HUNT, A. A., 37 Vanderveer St		1	21
ISELE, Frida, 308 Ellery St		13	20
JACOBS, Jacob, 97 Himrod St		73	20
JOHNSON, L., 373 Douglass St		37	18
KIRBY, E., 398 Hooper St		80	21
LANGE, Augusta, Wartburg Home		77	20
LIBERTI, M., 30 Carroll St		1	21
LEWIS, L., 85 Seigel St		1	20
MALLORY, R. J., 224 Franklin Av		66	20
MORAN, Thomas, 255 10th St		49	19
MORTENSEN, A., 171 Conover St		40

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surp'us $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
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HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 287 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1897.
To the Holders of
Kings County Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds,
AND
Fulton Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds.
At the request of holders of a large amount of the above Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.
Bondholders will please send to any member of the Committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, and they will be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.
AUGUST BELMONT, 23 Nassau St.
WM. A. READ, 16 Nassau St.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, 65 Cedar St.

T. E. WARD & CO.
STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.
21 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY.
Call or send for CIRCULARS and DAILY LETTER.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

West Side Construction Company.
32 Nassau Street, New York.
The attention of the stockholders of this company is called to circular of January 7th, 1897, offering to stockholders of record on that date Five Million ($5,000,000) Dollars of Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, pro rata in proportion to their respective holdings of Construction Company stock, upon the terms mentioned in said circular, copies of which can be obtained by any stockholder on application to the above address.
F. S. HOLLINS, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and heavy. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent. Sterling weaker.

The stock market showed no broadening tendency yesterday. Less than 150,000 shares of stock were dealt in all day long. Five or six stocks made up half of this aggregate. Recent indications that the public was ready finally to come into the market to buy on a substantial scale have been followed by disappointing developments. Brokers' offices are now generally deserted. There is little show of public interest.

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Practically every stock dealt in yesterday to the extent of 500 shares declined, or, if there was an advance it was so fractional as not to be noteworthy.

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In the early hours of business, Hocking Valley was given something of a boost, but the higher prices did not hold, the net change for the day being a drop of a point. Officials of the company were still insisting that everything was all right so far as the corporation was concerned. Their explanation of the smash is that certain too hopeful investors, overloaded on margins, were forced to liquidate. The price of the stock is now about half what it was at the beginning of the week.

***

Long Island is down between one and two points more. Sensational tales touching it are as abundant as ever. Yet nobody seems to have any definite information regarding the property's affairs. Abounding declarations that affect to quote statements from financial experts now going over the accounts are known to be mere Wall Street inventions.

***

The largest decline in yesterday's market was in Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's stock. It went down three points. This movement looked like liquidation. The annual report of the company is due the middle of next week. The report of a year ago was not altogether encouraging, and if insiders have received advance information that the report of next week is to be no improvement upon that of a year ago, they are warranted, perhaps, in showing nervousness.

***

In Sugar Trust stock yesterday, nearly 25,000 shares were quoted with a net fractional advance. Wall Street meantime is fairly jammed with bull points on the stock. Of course no facts regarding the company's actual condition are given out for none are available. The only warrant that can exist for bulling or bearing this stock at any time can never be anything much else than mere guesswork. The corporation is a blind pool—just that, and nothing more. The Sugar Trust does not issue deceiving reports. It issues no reports at all.

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Union Pacific certificates were actively traded in yesterday. The Wall Street bull pool in this stock is able to produce a good deal of liveliness whenever it gets ready, but its fortunes so far have not been inspiriting.

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Government bonds were very strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼ and ⅛, respectively, for the coupon and registered. The 4s, 1907, registered, rose ⅛. There were sales of $78,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122⅜@122½@122¾.

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In State bonds, $11,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	½	Lake E. & W. pf....	¾
Brookly. Union Gas.	½	Union Pacific.....	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber.....	½
Detroit Gas Co.....	2½	Wheel. & L. E. pf..	1

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cot. Oil pf....	¾	Long Island.....	1½
Am. Tobacco.....	½	Nat. Lead	1¼
Balt. & Ohio.....	¾	N. J. Central.....	1
C., C., C. & St. L..	1¼	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & I.....	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.....	½
C., H. V. & T.....	1	P. & R., all in. pd..	⅝
Del. & Hud.....	3	P. & R., 2d pf. w. t.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	2¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	1	T. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.....	2
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	3¼	U. P. 1st, '97 x m.	1
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div., asst. x m. c.	4	U. P. 1st 1898 x m. c.....	1
Mo. Pac. 2d ext.....	1½	U. P. ex. s. f. 8s....	1
People's G. C. 2d....	2		
R. I. deb. 5s.....	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

C., H. V. & T. 5s..	4¼	P. & R. 2d pf. inc..	1
C., H. V. & T. 6s....	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1½
Erie 1st mtge.....	1¼	West. Nor. Car 1st 6s	2
Morris & Essex 1st..	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $114,024,815, balances, $6,192,529; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $220,998.

Money on call in London at 1½@2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2 5-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weaker. Posted rates at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼@4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾@4.87 for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium.

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Mr. Charles Schumacher of the foreign exchange house of C. Schumacher & Co. says of the sterling exchange situation:

"The whole sterling market shows a generally easier tendency, although there are no material declines in prices except for short sterling and cables, which are somewhat lower. There is still a fair supply of commercial bills. Cotton bills have decreased, but the shrinkage is almost made up by the increased supply of the grain bills. The two together are in excess of the legitimate trade demand, and that excess would be larger just now were it not for a moderate selling movement of our stocks for European account.

"The people who have accumulated sterling during the past few months, and who are naturally interested in keeping up rates will, in my opinion, find it hard work to do so under the existing circumstances. The accumulations are probably very much larger than most people imagine. After a thorough study of the market I estimate that there are fully from £10,000,000 to £12,000,000 of long exchange here. Were that generally realized it would be a depressing factor.

"We have still before us the months of February and March, during which our exports of merchandise can be depended upon to furnish exchange enough to supply all legitimate trade demands. And it is altogether likely that our hoarders of exchange may find it very difficult to hold the market up to present figures."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 90½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 56¼; Erie, ⅛, to 15¼; New York Central, ⅛, to 97; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14½. St. Paul sold at 78½, Pennsylvania at 53⅞, and Reading at 13¾. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 7-16 for money and 112 9-16 for the account.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT SURE.

Mr. J. W. Doane of Chicago, who is well known as having important business connections throughout the West, said yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing business conditions and the outlook:

"I have recently been traveling through the far West, and have had an excellent opportunity to judge real business conditions. I cannot report any great betterment, nor yet any preparations on the part of business men. There is no doubt about people being disappointed at the failure of business to spring up immediately after the election. They were promised so much and taught to expect so much that they really have been confident of getting more than is possible.

"But there is a general restoration of confidence, and everywhere there is a hope that a new order of things will be ushered in with the 4th of March. The installation of the McKinley Administration is expected to be the turning point. Personally, I do not see why the 4th of March should mark the beginning of any particular business epoch. There may be some effect on the sentiment of the business community, but I do not believe that the inauguration of a President will of itself mean anything.

"Don't misunderstand me and think that I am not a believer in coming prosperity. On the contrary, I firmly believe that we are just on the eve of a great business revival that will be magnificent in its results. I do not see how the conditions now existing can fail to bring about a period of prosperity. All lines of business and trade, all industries, and all enterprises will share in it.

"But I do not believe we have any means of knowing how soon it will come. It is just as likely to begin before the 4th of March as after. Inaugurations will have no influence either in starting or staying it. We will have to wait patiently and hopefully. I cannot understand, however, how any one can fail to appreciate the strength of the factors of the situation or to feel confident of prosperity for the future.

"Business is at about as low a point as it can get. Everywhere throughout the country merchants are ready and waiting for the revival which they all believe must come. When the movement starts, it will immediately become a general one. It will be far-reaching and its effects will be felt everywhere. The economy of past years has put the country in a position where it is now necessary to spend money.

"When that spending comes we shall have business activity. We shall have a starting of mills, increases in railroad traffic—better business for the smallest merchant. But how soon this movement will develop is now beyond the power of telling."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"While the iron market generally seems to be in a waiting condition, there are some indications of improvement. Perhaps the most marked is that the increasing production of pig iron is being absorbed and stocks at furnaces are not increasing. Prices continue to rule low, but there is an increased disposition on the part of consumers to take advantage of this fact and to put in stocks of raw material.

"The most notable contract reported for the week has been that for the steel structural material for the new Southern Union Station in Boston. This amounts to between 7,000 and 8,000 tons, and has gone to the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

"The market in this city shows little new this week. Several contracts are being considered, but these will not be placed for a short time yet. The Southern ironmakers have received further orders from abroad, and we note one contract this week for 1,000 tons. A Manchester (England) concern is in the market for a quantity of Southern pig iron, and the order will probably be closed shortly. Stocks in dealers' hands are fair in volume, while those held by makers are large.

"The New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company is going to build an extension to its collieries about ten miles in length. The chief engineer says they will need about 1,300 tons of eighty-pound rails for this work, and that bids will be received when the matter has been definitely decided, which will probably be next month.

"More business is being done in basic and Bessemer iron than in foundry, and several sales are heard of. In Southern irons we are aware of some shading in prices, and believe a difference of 25 cents a ton on nominal quotations would not be refused.

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"Considerable stress is laid by some upon the restricted output of 5,000,000 tons for January and February as being an indication that the interests are in earnest in their latest move. It would have been a much better policy, and one that was urged by some companies, to make the output for the two months mentioned 4,000,000 tons, and give opportunity to work off some of the large stocks of coal now on hand. With the visible supply gone, or at any rate greatly reduced, the consumers would go shopping in the market and at once find an absence of the cutting that they have had no difficulty in obtaining for months past. What actual good is to result from restriction so long as the output and stocks on hand combined are greater than the market can absorb? Under these conditions the temptation to shade prices is just the same as it was during last Summer and Fall, and if they yielded to temptation then, will the mere renewal of an agreement already in existence then be sufficient to resist the temptation now? Time will tell.

"To show the large stock of coal that some of the companies have on hand, we refer to the recently published report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Company, which shows that the stock of coal on hand at the end of their fiscal year (Nov. 30, 1896,) was of a value greater than in 1895 by $1,326,715. It may be said that the stock of coal now held by that company is not what it was on Nov. 30, which can be accepted as true, but remembering the output since that time and the market conditions that existed since then, it does not seem probable that the decrease is very much. Business at the present time is naturally almost at a standstill, for no one is going to send in orders except for coal that is absolutely needed, knowing that higher prices will be asked and, no doubt, insisted on. Of course, deliveries are being made, and must continue for some time, on orders accepted before the shading policy was set aside. We note a number of fair-sized orders taken at the July circular. These are $5.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove.

***

"In the Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade there is little change since last week; it is dull, and orders are scarce with all producers. Most consumers are using their Winter supply, and are content to reduce that to a minimum this mild weather before ordering a new lot. At this time of the year there is generally a dull spell from ice and weather causes, but the present dullness seems to come from stagnation. There are, of course, some few orders being received, which keep the mines running on short time. These come mostly from people who do not have to put in a Winter supply, but who rely upon getting coal even in the most severe weather, and who generally lack storage room. There seem to be a few contracts in the market for the far East, which is very early in the season, but these may drag along for weeks before being placed."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their "Weekly Review of Trade" R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"There is more business, though not at better prices. It is interesting that almost all prices which change at all are lower than a week ago, and yet business is unquestionably larger. There is larger production, but as yet not as much increase in consumption, and there is larger buying of materials, but at present only because better prices are expected in the future. A few conspicuous failures during the week have had no material influence. The market for securities is slightly stronger, and yet there is very little doing. The number of hands employed, all industries considered, is slightly larger than a week ago, without adverse change in the rate of wages. All apprehension of foreign disturbance of money markets has passed away, but there is still great caution in making loans. It is a mistake to reckon these as symptoms of depression. On the contrary, in spite of the lower range of prices in important industries, the conditions all indicate larger production and a consumption increasing, not as yet largely, but steadily.

"The earnings of railroads in January have been 4.4 per cent smaller than last year, but 10.1 per cent. smaller than in 1892, and while the decrease in full returns for December is less 2.7 per cent. compared with last year and 8.1 per cent. compared with 1892, that is entirely natural at this season, as the roads which report earliest in January make relatively the worst showing. Nor is there any striking improvement in payments through clearing houses, which are slightly larger than last year, but 23.2 per cent. less than in 1892, the last year of full business. A larger general consumption is needed before either clearings or railroad earnings can mount to their best.

"Wheat, corn, and cotton exports are the key of the financial situation, and during the past week wheat has declined ⅝ cents and corn ⅝ cents, while cotton is unchanged. The price has declined for corn also, although everybody knows that the heavy exports mean relatively more than the exports of wheat. Cotton is unchanged after an eighth decline, but the continuing large movement from plantations, and the depression of manufacturing here and abroad, do not encourage high prices. There has been a general reduction in prices of cotton goods, which at present stimulates larger buying. The woolen industry is as slow as ever, and no real improvement appears in the demand for goods, although owing to the lateness of the season there is a little more doing, both in Spring and in Winter goods, without quotable change in prices.

"The iron industry is engaged in settling relative prices, and the slow operation retards business in many branches, since the future of prices is uncertain. Bessemer pig is a trifle lower at $10.40 at Pittsburg and Grey Forge at $9.40, though no further decline has occurred in Eastern markets or at Chicago. The bar association has been in session to consider the reduction of steel bars to 1 cent, and in large contracts even lower, and the billet association has again been called together to meet on the 29th, although there is no prospect of its reorganization, and billets are selling at $15.25 at Pittsburg.

"The increase in manufacturing is perhaps more definitely shown than in any other way by the production of coke, which steadily increases, 9,817 ovens being in blast against 8,173 idle, and the week's output, 100,886 tons, is over double the output of Oct. 1."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

"The most encouraging feature of the trade situation this week is the increased demand from manufacturers for wool. The decision of print-cloth manufacturers to curtail the output will emphasize recent sales of the heavy surplus stocks, and promises a better market. To these may be added the increase in the volume of domestic bank clearings, a general steadiness of prices, and the healthfulness of general trade in almost all departments. Conservatism in granting credits and the preference by retailers and others to buy oftener, but in small quantities, continue to mark the course of business as not before for years. Demand is increasing in almost all lines, with few exceptions, although very slowly, an radical improvement in the near future, based on a slow but healthful increase in the consumptive demand, is, in the absence of unforeseen obstacles, almost a certainty.

"Commercial travelers are reported very generally out on the road, yet the volume of business continues small and collections in many instances are unsatisfactory. The more active demand is for shoes, hats, groceries, hardware, dry goods, and drugs; yet at such centres as Chicago and St. Louis at the West, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston at the East, business continues along very conservative lines. Memphis, Nashville, and Galveston continue their exceptionally favorable reports as to demand for staples. Pacific coast ports announce unusually heavy orders for merchandise from Alaska and an improving trade with China and Japan.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week (St. John, N. B., included) amount to 2,916,706 bushels, as compared with 2,948,000 bushels last week, 3,849,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,840,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,947,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 2,531,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 3,520,322 bushels, compared with 3,757,000 bushels last week, 3,192,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 695,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 1,865,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 735,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—In spite of the heaviness in the general market, copper shares were very active and strong. Montana again sold at 10¼, closing at 10³⅛. Tamarack advanced 2 points further, to 116. The Quincy Directors declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4 per share, with an extra $4, causing the stock to advance 3, to 129, from which price it receded 1⅜ later. Osceola advanced 1¼, to 34¼, but Franklin declined a full point, to 12¾, recovering ¾ later. The balance of the copper list was fairly active, and closed at yesterday's prices. Outside of this class of stocks Mexican Central and Bell Telephone were the features, the former selling up ¾, to 9, and closing at 8⅞, with the fours rising 2, to 69, and closing at 68; the first incomes advanced 2¾, to 18½, and the seconds were up 1⅛, to 8⅛. Bay State Gas was quiet and off fractionally, with the bonds unchanged. Bell Telephone lost a point, but later regained it, closing at 213. Home railways were dull and with few changes, Boston and Maine rising ¼, to 163¾, and New Haven ½, to 177¼. Copper in London gained ⅜, to 51 for spot and 51⅜ for futures. Money rates between banks unchanged at 2 per cent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	5	..	5
Brookline	3⅝	4	3¾	4
East Boston	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
West End	2	2¼	2	2¼

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Am. Bell	212½	213	211½	212
Erie	66	67	66¼	67
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New England	102	103	..	102

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
Dominion C. pf.....	84	85	84	85
Gen. Electric pf.....	77	78	77	78
Illinois Steel	38½	39	38⅝	39½
Lamson Store Service..	..	22½	22½	23
Philadelphia Co	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole.....	20	20½	20	20½
Westinghouse Electric..	23¾	25	23¾	25
West. Electric 1st pf....	50¼	51½	50¼	51½
Bay State Gas.....	5⅞	6	5⅝	6

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany.....	209	210	209	210
Boston & Lowell.....	207½	209	207¼	208
Boston & Maine.....	163½	164	163½	164
Cen. Mass	10	..	10	..
Cen. Mass. pf.....	50	..	50	..
C., J. R. & S. Y.....	..	103½	102¾	103¼
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.....	..	106¼	103½	106½
Conn. & Pass.....	..	..	146	147
Fitchburg pf	91¾	92	91¾	92
N. Y., N. H. & H.....	177¼	177¾	176½	177
N. Y. & N. E. pf.....	60	..	60	..
Nor. & Wor.....	..	..	190	..
Old Colony	177	177½	176½	177
West End	..	64½	..	64½
West End pf.....	89¼	89¾	..	90¾

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	75	50	75
Atlantic	24½	25¼	25	25½
Boston & Montana.....	103½	103¾	102¼	102¾
Butte & Boston.....	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝
Cal. & Hecla.....	345	350	345	350
Centennial	5½	5⅝	5¼	..
Franklin	13	13½	13	13¼
Gold Coin	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
Kearsarge	19½	19⅝	20½	21
Merced	..	..	7	7½
Osceola	33⅞	34¼	33	33¾
Pioneer	5	5½	5	..
Quincy	127½	128	126	127
Tamarack	116	117	114	..
Tamarack, Jr	..	..	17	18
Wolverine	9¾	10	9½	10

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	108	..	109	110
Mex. C. cn. 4s.....	67½	68	..	..
Mex. C. 1st inc.....	18⅛	19	..	17
Mex. C. 2d inc.....	8	8¼	..	8
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.....	..	85	..	86
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.....	..	75	..	75

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Elec.....	1	1½	1	1½
Bay S. G. inc. 7s.....	..	35	..	35

*And accrued interest.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.....	95	100
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.....	108	..
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Typefounders' Company....	27	33
*Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip.....	101	..
Barney & Smith common.....	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.....	104	..
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	197	205
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	105	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	104	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d.....	100	..
‡B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s.	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.....	100	103
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s.....	103	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	100	100
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76½
Celluloid Company stock	61	65
Central & South American Telegraph.	119½	121½
Central Cross-town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River....	153	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	111	113
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock.	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock....	163½	165
Coney Island Jockey Club stock.....	60	75
Consolidated Car Heating stock.....	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey.....	14	17
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	77½	82½
Consolidated Ice pf.....	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock..	72	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	101	103
†Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.....	90½	98
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R...	140	155
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.....	112	115
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip.	99	103
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn.....	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	350
Ensley Land Company.....	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York.	200	203
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	82½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.....	86	88
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d..	56	63
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
Georgia State 4½s, 1915.....	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph.....	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock.....	31	32½
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	60	62½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.....	90	91
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	74	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds....	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	20	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s...	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	56½	57½
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	94	95
Hudson River Telephone stock	59¼	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	104½	107
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock.....	65	68
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	72	74
International Ocean Telegraph.....	105	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
‡Iron Steamboat 6s.....	50	..
Journeay & Burnham.....	..	35
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock..	1	3
Kings County Traction	38	42
Knickerbocker Ice Company.....	99	..
Lafayette Gas stock	82	84
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	87½	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock...	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.....	72	74½
Lorillard Company pf.....	100½	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Ch., C. & I. 6s..	106	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock.....	7	11
‡Madison Square Garden 2d.....	68	75
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907.....	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915.....	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 6s.....	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago).	20	..
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)..	44	46
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company....	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds.....	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York...	228	232
National Wall Paper stock.....	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs.....	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds.....	20	..
North Carolina State 4s.....	101	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock..	44¼	45
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.....	73	74
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st....	104¾	105¼
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	92½	93½
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.....	45	50
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	120	126
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock....	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d.....	8	..
New York Air Brake Company.....	22	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s.....	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)..	3	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock....	108	..
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s.....	101	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.....	199	203
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.....	69	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	17	18
P., McK'por & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock..	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable.....	95	96
‡Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.....	50	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds.....	34	38
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st....	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common...	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.....	79	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	140	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	104	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	190	205
South Carolina State 4½s	106½	108½
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph.....	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	48	53
*Standard Gas	77	79
*Standard Gas pf.....	103	105½
†Standard Gas 1st	110	112
Standard Oil Trust	265	266
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	12	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st...	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock.....	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.....	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	35	40
Trow Directory pf.....	25	35
Union Ferry stock	60	63
*Union Ferry 5s.....	100	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s.....	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry).....	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	68½	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st....	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155½	157½
*Western Gas Company	59	61½
‡Western Gas Company bonds.....	89	91
Worcester Traction	20	22
Worcester Traction p

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

$4,000 Atl. & Car. Air Line R. R. 1st 7s, 1907.
$1,000 Balt. & Pot. R. R. 1st 8s, Guar., 1911.
$1,000 Bur. & Cedar Rap. R. R. 1st 5s, 1906.
$2,000 Chic., St. L. & New Orleans R. R. Guar. 5s, 1951.
$5,000 City Bridgeport, Conn., 3½ p. c. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 City Minneapolis 4 p. c. 1-20s., 1917.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 7s, 1903.
$1,000 Cin., Rich. & Ft. Wayne R. R. Guar. 1st 7s, 1921.
$1,000 Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. R. R. 5 p. c., 1931.
$1,000 City Richmond, Va., 4s, 1923.
$1,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. Genl. 4½s, 1922.
$1,000 Georgia Pacf. R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. 1st 4s, 1951.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R., (Kan. & So. W.,) 5s, 1921.
$5,000 Louisiana & West. R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$1,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7s, 1909.
$1,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. 7s, 1902.
$1,000 Midland R. R. of N. J. 1st 6s, 1910.
$2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Consld. 7s, 1900.
$1,000 New Castle & Shen. Val. R. R. 1st Guar. 6s, 1917.
$5,000 North Hudson Co. R. R. Consld. 5s, 1928.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R. R. 1st 7s, 1912.
$2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$1,000 Spring Val. Water Co., San Francisco, 1st 6s, 1906.
$1,000 St. Paul City R. R. (Cable) Consld. 5s, 1937.
$1,000 Staten Isl. Rap. Tran. R. R. 1st 6s, 1913.
$1,000 Staten Isl. Rap. Tran. R. R. 2d 5s, Guar., 1926.
$2,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R., (Mont. Extn.,) 1st 4s, 1937.
$1,000 23d Street R. R. Deb. 5s, 1909.
$1,000 Tex. & New Orleans R. R. 1st 7s, 1905.
$1,000 The Crystal Water Co. 1st 6s, 1910.
$1,000 Western Union Tel. Skg. F. 7s, 1900.
$3,000 Metropolitan El. R. R. 1st 6s, 1908.
$2,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. 5s, (1st Mtge. Det. & Bay City,) 1931.
25 shs. Cent. & So. American Tel. Co.
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins.
50 shs. German American Bank.
53 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
188 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l. Bank.
25 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
1 share 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
5 shs. Southern R. R. Co. Prefd.
5 shs. Consolidated Ice Co. common.
10 shs. Consolidated Ice Co. Prefd.
$20,000 Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. R. R. Consld. 5s, 1931.
$12,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. Consld. 4½s, 1933.
94 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. for account of The People's Trust Co., B'klyn, as Committee.
$5,000 N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry & Steam Trans. Co. 1st 5s, 1906.
100 shs. Chi., Rock I. & Pacf. Ry. Co.
106 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
33 shs. Toledo & Ohio Cent. Ry. Co. Prefd.
48 shs. Chi. & Nor. West. Ry. Co. common.
66 shs. Union Ferry Co.
20 shs. Chi., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co.
54 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
16 shs. Russell & Erwin Manf'g Co.
33 shs. Amphion Academy Co.
180 shs. Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. Prefd.
70 shs. Toledo & Ohio Cent. Ry. Co. common.
8 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. common.

By order of Executors & Trustees.

$1,000 N. Y. Lack. & West. Ry. 1st 6s, 1921.
$1,000 St. Louis, Iron Moun. & So. Ry. 6s, Ry. & L. G., 1931.
$2,000 Kan. Pacific Ry. Consld. 1st 6s, ctf. of Dep.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
20 shs. Citizens' Water Supply Co., Newtown, L. I.
4,855 shs. U. S. Dynamite Projectile Co.
2225 shs. Pacific Automatic Tel. Exchg., Tacoma.
400 shs. Kings, Queens & Suffolk Co.
1,000 shs. Anna B. Mining & Leasing Co., Col.
10,046 shs. McDonough Telephone Co., N. J.
20,200 shs. McDonough Telephone Co., N. Y.
600 shs. Mercantile Telephone Co., West Va.

By order of Assignee.

25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.

For account of whom it may concern.

25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
$8,000 Escanaba (Mich.) Water Works Co., 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911, Octr., 1895, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Kankakee (Ill.) Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1909, (Hypd.)
$192,400 International Development Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
₹191,700 International Development Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
164 shs. Bankers' Loan & Investment Co.
2,000 Railroad Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1898.
9 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Johnston Harvester Co., Batavia, N. Y., (Hypd.)
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association,
$11,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Coll. Mtge. 5s, 1920.
$9,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. 5s Trust, s1917.
$23,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. 2d Pref. Income Trust Ctfs., (Assmt. Paid.)
200 shs. Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co.
30 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d Prefd.
36 shs. Middlesex Banking Co., Middletown, Conn.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
1 share Chemical Natl. Bank.
$5,000 28th & 29th Street R. R. Co. 1st 5s, Guar., 1998.
60 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
50 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Schermerhorn Bank.
30 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. Prefd.
60 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. common.
8 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
4 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Ninth Nat. Bank.

All right, title, and interest of the South Carolina Midland Co. and the Greenwood, Anderson & Western Ry. Co., or either in and to the equity in $75,000 Georgia State 4½ p. c. Regst. Bds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF FORMing a limited co-partnership, under the statutes of the State of New York applicable to such partnerships, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES MINZESHEIMER & COMPANY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of commission brokers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, in cotton, coffee, grain, and in provisions, in the City of New York and elsewhere; and that the principal place of business of such partnership shall be situated in the City and County of New York.

3. That the names of all the general partners and of the special partner interested in such partnership and their respective places of residence are as follows:

ABRAHAM ROSENFELD is a general partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City; FREDERICK H. COHN is a general partner and resides at No. 128 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City; CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER is a general partner and resides at No. 42 East Sixty-third Street, New York City; EDWARD SALLINGER is a general partner and resides at No. 173 West Eighty-first Street, New York City; and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER is the special partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

4. That the amount of capital which the said Charles Minzesheimer has contributed to the common stock of such partnership is One Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which such partnership is to commence is the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; and the period at which such partnership will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In witness whereof, the said general partners and said special partner have hereunto set their respective hands, at the City of New York, this thirty-first day of December, 1896. In presence of Walter Cox.

ABRAHAM ROSENFELD,
FREDERICK H. COHN,
CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER,
EDWARD SALLINGER,
CHARLES MINZESHEIMER.

City and County of New York, ss: On this thirty-first day of December, 1896, before me personally came ABRAHAM ROSENFELD, FREDERICK H. COHN, CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER, EDWARD SALLINGER, and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, to me personally known and known to me to be the same persons who are described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they respectively executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

[Seal.] WALTER COX,
Notary Public, New York County.
ja2-law0wS

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, Collector's Office, January 12, 1897.—Proposals for Cartage.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, February 12, 1897, (under Sec. 25, Ch. 391, Stat. at Large, Vol. 18, Part 3, p. 191, and R. S. 3079,) for the cartage of unclaimed imported merchandise from the wharves, or other places, either to the nearest bonded warehouse, or to the United States Public Store, or from any bonded warehouse to the United States Public Store; for the cartage of imported merchandise from the Public Store that it may be necessary to transfer to a bonded warehouse, or to the United States Barge Office, and for the cartage of imported merchandise from any bonded warehouse to the Barge Office. The bids should state separately a rate per mile (fractions of a mile to count as a mile) per package for sample office packages, and a rate per mile per package for all other merchandise in bales, cases, crates, or otherwise packed, and per piece for merchandise without envelope, and a rate per load of 1,200 pounds for merchandise not packed. As exceptions to the rates bid under the above classification, the bids may state special rates for the cartage of packages below the average size contemplated by the bids under said classification. Particulars may be had upon application at this office. The contract will be let for a term of three years. Envelopes should be marked plainly, "Proposals for Cartage," and no bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $1,000. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

MATERIALS FOR GUN EMPLACEMENTS.—U. S. Engineer Office, 1,423 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 22, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at Pines Point, No. 1, an electric plant, ammunition hoists, and cement, will be received here until 12 M., February 13, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished or application. C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engineers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 22, 1897.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55½	56½	135	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	56	56	56	56	— ½
13⅞	14	1,616	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
31	31½	304	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	30½	31	30½	31	+ ½
117	117¼	25,434	American Sugar Refs.	116⅜	117⅝	116⅝	117	+ ⅝
103	103⅝	345	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	103⅜	103½	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
75¾	76¼	7,220	American Tobacco....	76¾	76¾	75	76	— ½
103	106	10	Am. Tobacco pf.....	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	.....
14¼	14⅝	1,360	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	1,486	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	½	100	Atlantic & Pacific.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	15	2 870	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	12	100	Bay State Gas.....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	.....
90½	93	150	Brooklyn Union Gas..	91	91	91	91	+ ½
43	47	10	Canada Southern.....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	.....
75	75¼	13,255	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	75	75½	74⅝	75⅛	.....
78⅛	78¼	6,170	Chicago Gas.....	78	78½	77¾	78⅛	.....
75⅞	76	12,345	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76	76⅞	75¾	75⅞	— ⅛
131	132	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	131½	131½	131½	131½	— ½
104	104¼	410	Chi. & Northwestern.	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	— ⅛
151½	153	94	Chi. & Northw. pf....	152	153¼	152	153¼	.....
68	68¼	3,216	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68¼	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	— ⅛
27	27¾	400	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	28½	28½	27¾	27¾	— 1⅛
25	26	375	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	25½	25½	24¾	25	— ⅝
10	10¾	8,250	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	11½	11½	9	10½	—1
147	148	475	Consolidated Gas Co..	147¼	147½	147	147½	+ ¼
104¾	107¼	9,911	Delaware & Hudson...	110¼	110¼	107½	107¼	—3
155¼	159½	200	Del., Lack. & West..	155½	155½	155½	155½	—2¼
42½	43¼	6	Denver & R. G. pf....	43⅝	43⅞	43⅛	43¼	.....
.....	.....	500	Detroit Gas.....	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+2½
14½	14⅝	550	Erie	15	15	15	15	.....
34	35	5	Erie 1st pf.....	34	34	34	34	.....
34¼	34⅝	4,475	General Electric.....	34⅛	35¼	34	34⅜	.....
94	95	100	Illinois Central.....	95	95	95	95	+ ⅞
.....	.....	3	Ill. Cent., leased line..	88	88	88	88	.....
38	39¼	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	39	39	39	39	.....
24½	24⅝	100	Laclede Gas.....	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
69½	71½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¾
153	154	35	Lake Shore.....	152¼	154¼	152¼	154⅛	.....
42½	45	1,141	Long Island.....	42½	43¼	42½	43¼	—1½
50⅞	51	8,079	Louisville & Nashville.	50⅞	51¼	50⅜	51	— ⅛
91⅜	92	1,029	Manhattan Con.....	91¼	92¼	91⅛	91⅜	+ ⅛
109	110	615	Metropolitan Traction.	109	109⅝	109	109⅛	+ ⅛
87	90	100	Mexican Central, t....	87	89	85¾	85⅞	— ⅛
8¾	9¼	250	N. Y., Sus. & West....	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
23⅝	23¾	2,095	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ¾
.....	.....	30	North American.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
13¾	13½	607	Northern Pacific.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
33	33⅝	707	Northern Pacific pf...	33½	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	1,500	Ontario & Western....	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
39½	40	23	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
25	25⅜	200	Pacific Mail.....	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	— ⅛
26¼	26¾	5,105	P. & R., all in. pd....	26¼	26⅞	26⅛	26½	— ⅝
31⅞	32	640	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	— ½
13½	14¼	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	14	14	14	14	.....
157	158	77	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	159	159	157	157	.....
4⅜	5¼	20	St. L. & San Fran.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
4½	4⅝	300	St. Louis Southw.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
10¾	11¼	300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
112	116	10	St. P., Minn. & Man.	116	116	116	116	.....
50¾	51	380	St. Paul & Omaha.....	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅝	680	Standard R. & T.....	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	400	Southern Pacific.....	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
9½	9¾	815	Southern Railway.....	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28¾	29	2,050	Southern Railway pf..	28¾	29¼	28⅜	29¼	+ ⅜
29½	29¾	2,660	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	29	29¾	28⅝	29½	+ ⅝
9¼	9¾	210	Texas Pacific.....	.....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
7⅜	7½	11,110	Union Pacific.....	6½	7⅞	6½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
37	43	50	United States Express.	38	40	38	40	.....
62¼	62¾	1,000	U. S. Leather pf.....	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	+ ½
24⅜	25¼	210	United States Rubber.	25	25¼	25	25¼	.....
74	75	35	U. S. Rubber pf.....	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
6¼	6¾	160	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
16⅛	16⅝	850	Wabash pf.....	16½	16	15¾	16	— ⅝
99	100	50	Wells-Fargo Express..	99	100	99	100	.....
8	8	11	Western Union Beef..	8	8	8	8	.....
84½	85½	809	Western Union Tel....	84⅝	85	84¾	85	+ ⅝
2¼	2½	600	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+1
11	13	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	12	12	12	12	.....
Sales.....		153,587						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000..... 77
6,000..... 76⅝
1,000..... 77
1,000..... 77¼

Am Tobacco Co scrip
200..... 71½
20..... 71½
400..... 73
2,000..... 72
2,000..... 71½
200..... 72¾

At, T & S F gen 4s
500..... 81½
5,000..... 81
38,000..... 80⅞
15,000..... 80¾
1,000..... 80⅞
3,000..... 80⅝
7,000..... 80⅝
Adjustment 4s
10,000..... 45½
10,000..... 45⅝
500..... 45½
1,000..... 45⅝
29,000..... 45
65,000..... 45½

Atlantic & Pacific inc
75,000..... 1
1,000..... 1½
25,000..... 1

Brooklyn R T 5s
6,000..... 78⅜

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
11,000..... 101

Bur, C R & N 1st
500..... 106

Canada Southern 2d
1,000..... 106½

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000..... 90⅝

Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000..... 100½

Cent Pac ext 5s
1,000..... 99¾

Cent R & B Co of Ga col gold 5s
1,000..... 94½

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
3,000..... 100

Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000..... 116

Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
2,000..... 88⅜

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
8,000..... 100½
1,000..... 100

Chicago & Erie 1st
10,000..... 111⅝

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
16,000..... 42½
5,000..... 43

Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
5,000s29F..... 111

Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s
3,000..... 107¼

Chi, R I & P 6s
1,000..... 128½

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
30,000..... 102⅜
5,000..... 102⅝
Registered
15,000..... 101⅜
5,000..... 101½
20,000..... 101¼

Chi, R I & P deb 5s
12,000..... 96

Chi, St L & N O 5s
1,000s20F..... 119⅞
5,000..... 120
1,000..... 119½

C, C, C & Ind cons
2,000..... 132

Colorado Mid 4s, Trust certfs
43,000..... 16½

Col, H V & T 5s
5,000..... 82¾
2,000..... 82
10,000..... 80
4,000..... 77
3,000..... 77½
1,000c..... 78
3,000..... 77½
1,000..... 78
11,000..... 77
12,000..... 78
5,000..... 78½
2,000..... 78
5,000..... 78½
1,000..... 78¾

Col, H V & T G M 6s
5,000..... 77
1,000..... 73
3,000..... 72
5,000..... 72½
5,000..... 73
3,000..... 73½

Den & Rio Grande 1st
5,000..... 111

Den & Rio Grande Imp 5s
500..... 83

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
2,000..... 106⅞
4,000..... 106½

East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
5,000..... 108¼

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
3,000..... 111

Erie gen lien 3-4s
7,000..... 64

Erie 1st mortgage
1,000..... 108½

Ft W & D C 1st
1,000..... 54½

Ill Cent 4s, 1953
2,000..... 100

Ind, Dec & West 1st
4,000..... 100

Int & Gt Nor 1st
10,000..... 119¼
4,000..... 119⅜

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 72
2,000..... 72¼
3,000..... 72½
3,000..... 73
34,000..... 75
9,000..... 75¼
2,000..... 75⅜
10,000..... 75
15,000..... 75¼
5,000..... 75

Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Gov't stamped
56,000..... 108¾

Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
3,000..... 100

Kings Co Elev 1st
15,000..... 45

Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
4,000..... 119½
Pensacola Div 6s
8,000..... 108½

Manhattan Ry con 4s
3,000..... 94½

Metropolitan Elev 1st
6,000..... 117

Mexican Int 1st 4s
5,000..... 72¾
11,000..... 73

Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
15,000..... 112¾
Terminal 5s
1,000..... 110½
Wis & Min Div
1,000..... 110½

Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
9,000..... 99
11,000s20F..... 99

Mex Cent cons 4s
10,000..... 68½

Minn & St L con 5s
1,000..... 102
2,000..... 101½

Mo, K & East 1st
7,000..... 95¼
5,000..... 95½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000..... 84¼

Mo, K & T 2d
1,000c..... 62¼
9,000..... 62

Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000..... 87½

Morris & Essex 1st
1,000..... 141½

Nash, C & St L 1st
1,000..... 128½

N Y, L & W construction mortgage
1,000..... 118

N Y, C & W refdg 4s
1,000..... 91¾

Northern Ohio 1st
5,000..... 103

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
500..... 86⅝
500..... 86⅜
500..... 86⅝
1,000..... 86½
11,000..... 86

Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000s20F..... 114⅞
5,000s3..... 114⅞

Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
5,000..... 53½

Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000..... 56
1,000..... 55¾

Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs
3,000..... 43

Oregon Imp 1st
1,000..... 90

Oregon R & N 4s
13,000..... 81½
8,000..... 81⅝
3,000..... 81¾

Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000..... 115½

Trust Co certfs
13,000..... 114¼

Pac of Mo 2d ext
5,000..... 103

Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 68
10,000..... 68½

People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s
2,000..... 106
1,000..... 106½
1,000..... 107

Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
20,000..... 34¾
20,000..... 34¾

3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
17,000..... 32⅝
5,000..... 32¾

Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
32,000..... 81¼
15,000..... 81⅜
4,000..... 81½

Registered
1,000..... 81

Pitts, Ft W & C 1st
4,000..... 136½

Pitts, Ft W & C 2d
3,000..... 136½

Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
4,000..... 99½
2,000..... 99

Rome, W & Og cons
1,000..... 119

St L & Iron Mount 5s
51,000..... 76

St L & S F G M 6s
10,000..... 110

St L S W 1st
1,000..... 69½

St P, M & M 1st cons 6s reduced to 4½s
20,000..... 103
5,000..... 102⅞

Dakota extension
5,000..... 119

San An & Ar Pass 4s
11,000..... 55½

Scioto Val & N E 4s
3,000..... 83

So Pac of Arizona 1st
10,000..... 94¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000..... 90
6,000..... 90½
33,000..... 90

Standard R & T 6s
4,000..... 78
1,000..... 78⅝
1,000..... 78
5,000..... 78½
5,000..... 77½

Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Tenn Div 6s
1,000..... 84

Terminal R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
2,000..... 106

Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000..... 94½
9,000..... 94½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
11,000..... 88¼
6,000..... 88

Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000..... 21¾
10,000..... 21½

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
4,000..... 72

Union Pac 6s, 1897, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
18,000..... 101½

Union Pac 6s, 1898, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000..... 101
3,000..... 101½
1,000..... 101¾
1,000..... 102

Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs
10,000..... 87

Union Pac col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 49¾
5,000..... 50

Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
6,000..... 100½
7,000..... 101

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..... 107¼
4,000s20F..... 107¼
2,000..... 107¼

Wabash 2d 5s
2,000..... 73
5,000..... 72½
5,000s10F..... 72½
5,000..... 72½

West Shore gtd 4s reg
1,000..... 105¼

Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
1,000..... 111½
2,000..... 111⅝
2,000..... 112

Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts
2,000..... 28¼

Total sales.....$1,493,320

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Ex.	171	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Central National	125	Merchants'	135
Chase National	525	Merchants' Ex.	118
Chatham	295	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4,000	Nassau	150
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	160	New York	220
Commerce	203	New York County	850
Continental	133	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	170
East River	125	Park	205
Fifth Avenue	2,800	People's	200
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	104
Fourth National	178	Republic	135
Gallatin National	805	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	530	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

There were sales of 110 shares of Commerce at 205, and 5 shares of Central National at 131.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,463,474, against $2,672,915 last week and $3,911,517 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,546,615, against $2,866,551 last week and $3,697,209 in the same week of last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

	1897.	1896.	1803.
Mileage.....	934	837	687
2d week Jan....	$46,826	$51,954	$40,032
From Jan. 1....	87,557	90,192	78,940

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

Mileage.....	961	961	954
2d week Jan....	$74,292	$80,174	$70,402
From Jan. 1....	153,407	143,790	135,655

NORTHWEST—

Mileage.....	5,021	5,021	5,021
Month Dec.....	$2,385,178	$2,614,796	$2,046,845
From June 1....	19,554,956	20,927,822	17,583,797

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	96	...
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1925	121¾	122½
4s, c., 1925	122¾	123
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾
5s, c., 1904	114½	114¾
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	103¾
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	107
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	...

Adams Express	150	155
Albany & Sus.	170	...
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	60
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Cotton Oil	13	14½
Am. Express	110	112
Am. T. & C.	85	...
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Ann Arbor pf	25	29½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brooklyn R. T.	18¾	19¼
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1
Buff., R. & P.	20¼	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	80
Burl., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canadian Pacific	54¾	55½
Central Pacific	13	14
Ches. & Ohio	17⅛	17½
Chi. & Alton	165	167
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	100
Chicago G. W.	4¼	6½
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	170
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	1
Col. C. & I. Dev.	...	...
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	90	...
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3½	4¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	20	42
Com. Cable	160	172
Consol. Coal	36	40
Den. & R. G.	11¾	12¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	...
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	10
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	103½	106
Erie 2d pf.	19	21
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66¾	67
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
F. & P. M. pf.	30	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	118	122
G. B. & W.	32	48
G. B. & W., deb., A.	48	50
G. B. & W., deb., B.	3¾	5
Harlem	222	...
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Central	7½	8
Iowa Central pf.	26	27
Joliet & Chicago	155	...
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & Des M.	2	3
K. & D. M. pf.	13½	14¾
Keokuk & W.	30	40
Lacleds Gas pf.	72	80
L. E. & W.	18	19
L., N. A. & C.	¼	¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100

of ¼ point, and sales of 9,000 bags, while Hamburg closed ⅝ to 1¼ point lower, with sales 9,000 bags. Rio No. 7 exchange standard at 10 $100; exchange, 9 1-16d; receipts, 10,000 bags; clearances for the United States, 4,000 bags; clearances for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 329,000 bags; market dull. Santos receipts for two days, 15,000 bags; stock, 541,000 bags; market quiet; good average Santos, 10 $700. Business is very quiet on the Street, with prices nominal and lower; Rio No. 7 spot, quoted at 9¾c, and No. 8 at 9¼c. Mild coffee quiet, with sales of 100 Maracaibo on private terms. Closing was steady.

HAY AND STRAW.

Offerings of both hay and straw continue excessive, and, with trade slow, market is weak and prices favoring buyers. Some very desirable grades of both are held a shade higher than we quote, but as a rule outside figures are extreme. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1 55@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, shipping, 55c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@90c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 55,789 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,698 bbls; tar, 1,702 bbls. Resin steady and unchanged; common to good, strained, quoted at $1.70@$1.72½. Spirits turpentine steady, quiet, and unchanged; regulars and machines quoted at 27½@28c. Tar and pitch is in a moderate jobbing demand, but steady at the following prices: Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3.25@$3.37½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 22.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25¾c; irregular, 24¾c. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft not quoted; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 22.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 966 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

The market for cottonseed oil, beyond its steadiness, was uninteresting to-day. A small sale of prime Summer yellow at 23½c establishes the old range. A large order could doubtless be filled at 23c.

SUGAR.

London was quiet for cane and unchanged. Beet dull and lower, with present and next month quoted at 9s 2½d. Raws dull and nominal; centrifugal, 96° test, quoted at 3 3-16c; muscovado, 89° test, at 2 13-16c, and molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 9-16c. Refined quiet but steady and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

BEEVES—Receipts, 127 cars, or 2,218 head—108 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 19 cars for the market. Trade only fair, at generally steady prices for steers, oxen and cows, but bulls were rated a trifle lower. No export demand. Medium to good steers sold at $4.35@$4.85 per 100 lb; oxen and stags at $3.12½@$4, bulls at $2.50@$3.15, and 2 choice fat do at $3.70; cows at $1.60@$3.15. City-dressed beef slow at 6½@8½c per lb for common to prime native sides, extra carcasses selling at 8½c. To-day's London and Liverpool cables quote those markets weak and lower, at 10½@11¼c per lb for American steers, dressed weight, and at 8@9c for American sheep, dressed weight. Glasgow market firm, at 11¼@11¾c for live cattle, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 85 head, all for the market, and 40 head were held over yesterday. Market quiet and steady for live calves. Common to choice veals were quoted at $6@$7.50; barnyard calves at $2.75@$3.15, and a car of medium Western calves sold at $3. City-dressed veals in good demand at 8@11c, and a few selected carcasses brought 11½c; country-dressed in liberal supply, and lower at 6@9½c. Little calves were also easier, selling at the extremes of 4@6c, but mainly at 4½@5½c; dressed barnyard calves slow, at 4½@6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 21 cars, or 4,722 head—1 car for a city slaughterer and 22 cars for the market, and, with 7½ cars held over yesterday, there were 29½ cars to be sold. Sheep were slow, and 10@15c lower; lambs were also extremely dull, although sellers were trying to hold them up on the strength of Buffalo advices. Fifteen cars were to sell at a late hour. Medium to prime sheep sold at $3.25@$4.10 per 100 lb; medium to choice lambs at $4.75@$5.50, 2 cars of mixed stock at $3.75@$4. Dressed mutton weak, at 5½@7c, choice heavy carcasses reaching 7½c; dressed lambs very dull at 7½@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 29 cars, or 5,407 head, all for slaughterers, with the exception of 38 head. Quoted steady for light hogs and firm for lean pigs. A bunch of rather coarse heavy hogs sold at $3.55; choice light State pigs at $3.85; country-dressed slow, but generally steady, except for fat medium and light weights. Whole range, 4@6½c per lb.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 174—Clementine Ulmann, by her husband and next friend, Alfred J. Ulmann, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore et al.—Argued.

For Monday.—Nos. 12, 563, 539, 403, (and 426,) 543, 102, 140, 171, 172, 173.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Mohawk National Bank of Schenectady, appellant, vs. The Schenectady Bank; argued by Alonzo P. Strong for appelant, S. Jackson for respondent.

Calendar for Monday.—Nos. 664, 692, 722, 727, 731, 733, 767, 776.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II., Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Peter B. Van Arsdale, Catharine Hughes.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. McGrath—Richard M. Henry, Bank for Savings vs. Dalker—Edward T. Wood. Fochrenbach vs. Schaefer—George C. Austin. Behrens vs. Danen—Horace Secor, Jr. Unangst vs. White—George C. Austin. Matter of Clinton Avenue—Joan H. Hudge.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Society for Ethical Culture in the City of New York vs. Stifter—Abraham Loeser. Rhinelander vs. Central Trust Company—Silas B. Brownell. Bunke vs. Central Trust Company—Silas B. Brownell. Van Kirk vs. Miller—Eugene A. Pomeroy. Purdy vs. Cross—George N. Meister. Gibson vs. Kelly—Charles S. Davison. Armstead vs. J. B. Brewster Company—David Welch.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Mallett vs. Goodrich—George G. De Witt. Mayer vs. Donohue—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Masury vs. Masury—Hamilton Odell.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Newsy & Evans Company of New York, to manufacture and sell pianos; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Evans, Brooklyn; A. J. Newby, New York, and P. S. Hiriz, Philadelphia.

—The Humboldt Library of New York, to buy and sell scientific works; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. M. Dawson, New York; W. H. Swetter, Arlington, N. J., and H. W. Lee, Brooklyn.

—New York Sporting Goods Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—P. R. Robinson, Richard Nelson, S. W. Snyder, New York; James E. Murray, Plainfield, N. J., and T. B. Tilton, Brooklyn.

—The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company of New York City has filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. The company has a paid-in capital of $3,000,000, and debts and liabilities of $225,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Boatswains W. Carter and D. Ward are ordered before the retiring board.

—Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton of the Marine Corps is ordered on the retired list Feb. 1.

—Assistant Boatswain William Brooks is detailed to the receiving ship Vermont, at the New York Navy Yard.

—Lieut. E. A. Anderson is detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Marblehead, relieving Lieut. R. O. Bitler, who is detailed to the branch hydrographic office, at Norfolk, Va.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for Clara Bliss to Charles T. Barney several of the new three-story dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, and on the east side of Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets. The purchaser gives in part payment for the same a country seat at Irvington-on-Hudson, known as the McVicker Place, consisting of twenty-eight acres, with a large stone and frame mansion.

Mr. Henry Rothschild, the builder, has sold the five-story brick flats 1,765, 1,767, and 1,769 Madison Avenue, 67 by 69, for $90,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Clarence R. Conger, as trustee, the five-story brick dwellings 103 to 111 Monroe Street, 131 by 100. They have also sold to L. Solomon the six-story brick tenement, 50 Clinton Street, 25 by 100.

The only sale at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday was by August Kleinau, Sheriff's auctioneer, who disposed of all the right, title, and interest which Anne C. Morton had on Feb. 1, 1895, to the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 23 by 100, to Albert E. Kleinert, for $350.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

The plot on the southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Second Avenue is to be improved by the erection of seven five-story flats. The new buildings will have a frontage of 125 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on the street. They are estimated to cost $210,000, and will be constructed after plans prepared by John Hauser. The ground floors of the houses fronting on the avenue are to be fitted up for store purposes. The proposed buildings will be constructed of brick, stone, and terra cotta, and will contain open plumbing work, hot-air heating appliances, dumb waiters, electric wiring, hardwood finish, and the latest improvements. Schreiner & Fennell, the owners, will supervise the work of construction.

Schreiner & Fennell will erect also four five-story store and flat buildings on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Madison Avenue, from plans drawn by John Hauser. The buildings will cost about $110,000, and will be built of brick, stone, and terra cotta. The corner house will be 25 by 25.11 by 82; the houses on the street 25 by 64 by 136 each. The specifications include all modern conveniences.

W. C. Dickerson has plans under way for four two-story frame dwelling houses, to be erected on the east side of Union Avenue, south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for Charles Van Riper and James La Coste. They will cost $20,000, and have hot-air heating, sanitary plumbing, and conveniences.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46, by John A. Fitzsimons of 519 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48, and a one-story frame shop, 10 by 16, in rear, C. Curtis and A. Parke of 3,336 Third Avenue, owners, F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $3,700.

Nos. 366 and 368 Gerard Avenue, for two two-story frame factories, 25 by 75, Charles Van Riper of 375 Mott Avenue, owner, H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $7,500.

Inwood Avenue, west side, 61 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 42 by 12, by August Kampfner of 315 West Sixty-fourth Street, owner, O. Reissman, architect; cost, $200.

No. 125 West Forty-second Street, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $14,000.

No. 407 East Seventy-seventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; Moses K. Wallach of 222 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Southeast corner of Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, alterations to two four-story frame and brick stores; Chandler estate, owner; Henry Morgenthau of 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, lessee; L. C. Holden, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 59 East Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and studios; Max and Moses Ottinger of 20 East Seventieth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 13 Astor Place, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 43 East Fiftieth Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and stable; James E. Martin of 803 Fifth Avenue, owner; Henry F. Kilburn of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 11 Attorney Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Joseph Salomon, 122 Ridge Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 22.

BEDFORD ST, w corner of Downing St, 90x92.7; John B. Smith and wife to Samuel Ullmann $1

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 60 ft s of Broome St, 20x55; Henry M. Goldfogle to Gerson Wertheimer 13,000

Same property; Hannah Goldfogle to Henry M. Goldfogle 1

BEDFORD ST, w corner of Downing St, 90x92.7; Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, to John B. Smith 37,286

WEST END AV, s w corner of 105th St, 20.11x100; Mary A. Ryan and another, executrixes, to Magdalena Boelger 37,000

7TH AV, 2,027; Seth M. Milliken to George D. Johnson 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,672; Margaret E. Amabile to Ralph A. Molini 1

1ST AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 121st ST, 20x80; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Jacob Ruppert 11,000

107TH ST, 213 East; Abraham Harris and wife to Isaac Heydecker, ½ part 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,708; Isaac Fischlowitz and wife to Gustav G. Fischlowitz 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,672; Ralph A. Molini to Margaret E. Amabile and another 1

43D ST, n s, Lot 523, map of Hermitage, 25x100.4; Stephanie A. Porter to Melissa A. Pell 1,000

70TH ST, 31 West; Nellie Reinheimer to Solomon J. Nathan 45,000

PLEASANT AV, 344 and 346; Susan Rubenstein to Esther Lebowitz, exchange.

EAST 3D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.9x irregular; Henry B. Wesselman, as guardian, &c., to Annie M. Cornwell and others, to William Prager, all title. 3,000

SAME PROPERTY; ¼ part; Joseph S. Cornwell to same 1,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Jacot Kopp to James H. Havens 10

120TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 20x99.11, ½ part; Clara Tompkins to Chauncey H. Fitch 1

222D ST, s s, 62 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9x irregular; Henry S. Smith to Samuel Adams and another 1

84TH ST, n s, 468 ft w of West End Av, 82x102.2; Richard G. Platt to Frederick Hughes, as trustee 1

WASHINGTON ST, 744; ¼ part; Mary Smith to Charles Smith 2,250

SAME PROPERTY; ¼ part; James Kyle and wife to same 2,250

ELDRIDGE ST, 116; Delancey St, 124; 2d St, 118 and 118 East; Rivington St, 152; Michael L. Bouillon and wife to Margaretha Bouillon 5,000

SHERIFF ST, 114; Otto I. Wise and another, executors, &c., to Gustav G. Fischlowitz and another 25,000

44TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.4; Eugene M. Jerome and another, executors, to Ella S. Conkling 10,000

LOT 109, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate; Carrie E. Bodine to Mordaunt Bodine 1,000

BRONX TERRACE, e s, Lots 1,180 and 1,181 and Gore 1,101, map of Wakefield; Mary S. A. Kellner to Henry H. Meise 1

WILLARD AV, n s, 98.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 50x100; also Briggs Av, s e s, 218.8 ft n e of Travers St, 25x125; also n s of 2d Av, Lot 55, map No. 1, Hyatt farm, and n s of 15th Av, Lot 90, map of Wakefield; same to Julia S. Purdy 1

CLINTON AV, n e corner of Bronx River Road, 85.4x200, to Willard Av x irregular; 185th St, s s, 166.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16.8x100; w s of Minerva Place, 130.5 ft s of Jerome Av, 50x129.3 x50x160.8; also e s of Decatur Av, 118 ft s of Travers St, 37.3x100.7; Hoe St, w s, 197.3 ft s of Lyon St, 50x100; n e s of 169th St, 41.10 ft n e of Stebbins Av, 75x107, and e s of 1st Av, 145 ft s of 2d St, 30x100; John A. Knox and wife to J. Homer Hildreth 1

120TH ST, 154 to 158 West; Florence N. Bookman to Jacob Bookman 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 55; Annie Brown and another to Joanna C. O'Shea. 1

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Annie T. O'Shea to A. Brown, Jr 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 95 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x irregular; Prospect Av, w s, 20 ft s of Lebanon St, 60x100; Elsmere Place, n s, 25 ft w of Marmion Av, 100x50; Minford Place, e s, Lot 738, map of Section C Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William J. Tucker 1,400

PARK ROW, 23; Anna G. Du Bois and another to W. W. Astor 210,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, e s, Lots 61 and 62, map partition of Hester Gouverneur, 46 x102.8x48x101.9; Felix Marx to Rachel Levy 29,000

117TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x100.11; Eleanor A. Coulton and another to Mary N. Townshend 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 105th St, 20.11x100; Mary A. Ryan to Magdalena Doelger 1

COOPER ST, n s, 150 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; William H. Hunt and wife to Lewis S. Goebel 1

104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 121.4x91.6x irregular; Lawrence Buckley to Stephen C. Wright 1

144TH ST, n e corner of College Av, 19.3 x50; Bertha Scherney to Maria Graff... 7,500

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 271.11 ft n of 165th St, 86.2x102.4x54.11; Phebe A. Parshall, executrix and trustee, to Ernest Hall 5,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 151 ft e of Union Av, 25x106.6; Henrietta Morlock to Dora Fernschild 1

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Sophia W., to Charles E. Fisk; 988 Pearl St, 3 years $11,401

FREUND, Herman, to Emil Engelman; 486 Columbus Av, 5 years 2,200, 2,500

HECHT, Moses, to John Thornhalt; 791 Park Av, 5 years 600

KING, Margaret, to John O'Neill; 366 6th Av, 20½ years 3,760, 4,000

LEONARD, Terence, to Andrew Loebe; 781 8th Av, 5¼ years 1,080

WESTBROCK, Luther H., as executor, to the Brotherhood Wine Company; 71 Watts St, 10 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to Hamilton Bank of the City of New York; n e corner of 150th St and Bradhurst Av, collateral $10,000

ADAMS, Samuel, and John Flanigan and wife to Helen S. Smith; s s of 22d St, 65 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 45,000

ADLER, Arnold, and wife to Frederick Middlebrook; 109 and 111 East 109th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 15,000

AMUNDSON, John A., to Catharine T. Smith; e corner of Hull Av and Southern Boulevard, demand 10,000

BOULEVARD, Michael L., and wife to Martha Stoppel; Eldridge St, 116, and other property, demand 7,000

SAME to Mary Lambrecht and others; same property, demand 6,400

SAME to the German Exchange Bank; same property, demand 12,000

BURK, Charles, and wife to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s w corner of 81st St and Amsterdam Av, 1 month 10,000

BONNER, Herman, and wife to Herman Lewinson; 160 West 96th St, 1 year.. 5,000

BRADY, James B., to George W. Folsom, as committee, &c; n e corner of Broadway and 46th St, 2 years 50,000

CONKLING, Ella S., to Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow; 416 West 44th St, 3 years 8,500

CAREY, Eliza A., to Samuel A. Tuska; w s of Madison Av, Bathgate Av, 157.2 ft s of Talmadge or 180th St, 1 year.. 500

DE WOLF, John C., and wife to Frank N. Gill; n s of 79th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year 5,000

DEERE, Mary, to Wightman; s e corner of Union Av and 3d St, Westchester, 3 years 1,000

FERNSCHILD, Dora, to Henrietta Morlock; s s of Westchester Av, 151 ft n e of Union Av, 1 year 2,000

GANDER, Adam, to Margaretha Otto; 78 East 9th St, 3 years 1,000

HAYWARD, Lavinia B., to Anna E. Purdy; 28 East 129th St, 3 years 7,000

HENDERSON, James, and wife to Jennie P. Stuart; 233 and 235 West 134th St, 1 year 2,500

JOHNSEN, John A., and wife to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf; n s of 112th St, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 1,152

KUNZ, Margaretha, to Frederick Schmittlein; 337 West 53d St, demand 2,300

KNOX, John A., and wife to William T. Hookey, trustee; Lots 593, 594, 625 to 631, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 1 year. 27,582

LAHEY, William T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 148th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.. 12,000

MAHONY, James, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 17 James Slip, 1 year 2,000

NICOLL, De Lancey, and wife to Laura d'O. Roosevelt, as grantee, &c.; 123 East 38th St, 3 years 24,000

PLATT, Richard G., to Jacob S. Haft; n s of 84th St, 468 ft w of West End Av, note 1,450

PETTIT, Richard H., and wife to Jessie Batton; 86 Lawrence St, 1 year 600

PICKEN, William H., and wife to Margaret F. Byrnes; 107 98th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 17,000

RENN, Mary, to the German Savings Bank of New York; s e corner of Gray St and Crane Place, 1 year 4,000

RITCHIE, Mary L., to R. Duke Barnum; w s of Washington Av, 425 ft s of 171st St, 1 year 1,000

SMITH, John B., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n w corner of Downing and Bedford Sts, 1 year 85,000

SOLOMON Leah, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 171 Clinton St, installments 3,000

SHORTMEIER, Charles, and wife to Jacob Cooper; e s of 11th Av, between 35th and 36th Sts, Lot 818, map of Eliza Ward, 2 years 8,000

STEWART, James M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 130 West 96th St, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Caroline V Walt; same property, 3 years 10,000

SCHWARZ, Margaretha, to John E. Schwarz; s s of Cathedral Parkway, 275 ft e of 11th Av, &c., 2 years 3,500

STAPLETON, Annie and others, to Julia A. M. Marrenner, executrix; Lot 32, map of Lexington Place, William's Bridge Depot, 3 years 500

TANNENBAUM, Emanuel, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 52 Washington St and 29 West St, 1 year 2,500

TURNER, Lucy E., to John Davidson; n e corner of 5th Av and 113th St, demand 3,200

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to Frank J. Goodnow; s s of 77th St, 30.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 6 months 10,000

TUCKER, William J., to William R. Rose, trustee; Lot 738, map of Section C of Vyse estate, 2 years 2,750

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, installments 900

TODD, Frances F., and George E. Kitchen to Eva A. Bell; w s of Brook Av, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, demand 25,000

VREELAND, Annie F., to David F. Wright; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 6 months 700

WERTZBERGER, Gerson, and wife to Charles F. W. Lukamp; n s of Columbia St, 60 ft s of Broome St, 5 years 7,000

WEIR, Robert F., and wife to Greenwich Savings Bank; 37 West 33d St, 5 years.. 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Annie E., to Isabella E. K. Burnham, guardian $2,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 13,100

CONDON, Catharine, to Margaret Condon 1

CORN, Hugo, to Sigmund Cohn 1,950

CORDLER, Theodore A., to William Hall's Sons, two assignments 4,000

GRAFF, Maria, to Hugo Koelker 750

GOLDSCHMIDT, Edward, to trustee of Samuel B. H. Juddah 1

KEER, William H., to Frank Coster 622

MARX, Max, to Joseph E. Marx 1

PIERCE, James P., Superintendent of Insurance, &c., to Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company 1

SCHELL, Edward H., guardian of Florence A. Cragin, to Catharine A. O'Brien 2,250

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT Company to Hettie D. Carter 1,309

SAME to Hettie D. Carter, trustee 2,227

SAME to Hettie D. Carter, (two assignments) 3,142

SAME to Martha Loomis 2,208

SAME to Edith C. Montclair 1,315

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, guardian, to State Trust Company, guardian of Henry H. Sands 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Adolph Mack 12,000

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK to Mary C. and George W. Dederick, trustees... 1

Lis Pendens.

Friday, Jan. 22.

89TH ST, s s, 161.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; William Hall's Sons against Alice G. Levey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

136TH ST, 213 West; John H. Taylor against Bernhard Eckstein and others, (to declare trust.)

VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Katharina Linck against Lizzie A. McCone and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

VYSE AV, e s, 225 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; same against same, (to foreclose mortgage.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n s, 125.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; Yellow Pine Company against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (to establish and foreclose lien.)

116TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 24x100.11; Alfred Reinhauer against Robert S. Lloyd and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

10TH AV, w s, 80.4 ft n of 10th Av, 20.1x80; Frederick and Frank W. Bardes against James A. Dowd, (to foreclose mortgage.)

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 716.1 ft n of Riverview Terrace, 103.1x153.7x156.1x187.11; Rody McLaughlin against Henry G. Hilton and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

138TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; the Henry Huber Company against Eliza C. Webster and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BEAVER ST, 45; Alexander and William J. Moore against William Pinkus and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 201.10 ft to 113th St x75; James Murray and Robert Hill against Frederick O. Johannesen and others, (to foreclose mechanics' liens.)

94TH ST, 168 to 170 West; Walden P. Anderson against David B. Sickles, as receiver, &c., (action for an accounting.)

3D ST, 87 West; Jacob Klingenstein against Philipp Lederer and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

SAME PROPERTY; same against Julius Dreyfus, (same action.)

64TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.5; Mary Harris against Charles H. Taylor and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Friday, Jan. 22.

124TH ST, 402 to 408 West; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against John B. Cole, owner and contractor; C. D. Jackson, contractor $6,975

152D ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; same against Andreas Friedel, owner; John Friedel, contractor.. 178

LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 150x100; Elise Otto against Morris Levy, owner; Morris Levy & Co., contractors.. 473

COLUMBUS Av, n e corner of 75th St, 105.2x112; Richard Deevers & Son against Corydon H. Merriman, owner and contractor; Christopher R. Robert, owner.. 67,686

WESTCHESTER AV, 964 and 966; Louis and Samuel Friedman against Thomas B. Higinbotham and Peter McCormick, owners and contractors 386

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 87th St, 36.6x75; The United States Mortar Supply Company against Edward T. Rutan, owner; Edward T. Rutan, William G. Corrigan, and E. Tatem, contractors. 335

72D ST, 229 and 231, East; The White Granite Company against Mary A. McNeice, owner; James McNeice, contractor. 500

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 50x100; John Lanzer against Amy J. Hallock, owner and contractor 320

5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100x100; Wazeter & Co. against Lucy E. Turner, owner and contractor 550

124TH ST, 402 to 408 West, James Ahearn against J. B. Cole, owner and contractor 1,000

115TH ST, 302 West; Neil Golding against F. Schattman, owner; James Grainger, contractor 48

LEXINGTON AV, 1,623 and 1,625; Aaron H. Rosenberg against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor 216

106TH ST, 208 to 207 West; George G. Moore against E. N. and A. H. Dyett and another, owners and contractors.... 120

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

144TH ST, s w corner of St. Ann's Avenue, 25x100; G. Pesciotta on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Robinson Stoneware Company 150

84TH ST, n s, 468 ft w of West End Avenue, 82x102.2; Richard G. Platt on Edward and Henry Hirsch to Kertscher & Co., (two orders) 3,000

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x100; Elise Lieb on C. Adelbert Becker to Joseph E. Butterworth.. 825

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—ISAAC H. DAHLMAN.—Deficiency judgment for $14,587 was docketed yesterday against Isaac H. Dahlman, in favor of the Oriental Bank.

—HERMAN KAUFMANN.—Ignatius Steiner has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Herman Kaufmann, dealer in fancy souvenirs and novelties at 43 Mercer Street, on the application of Caroline Kaufmann.

—MAYER HOFFMAN.—The Sheriff yesterday put a keeper in the store of Mayer Hoffman, dealer in paints at 1,654 Third Avenue, on an executiin for $1,660 in favor of Hyman Kanter. He has been in business seven years and was located down town until July last, when he moved to the above place.

—KUNIGUNDA KOPP.—George E. Morgan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Kunigunda Kopp, who has a liquor saloon at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on the application of Samuel Streit & Co. The business is managed by her husband, William Kopp.

—AARON WEINSTEIN.—Aaron Weinstein, wholesale liquor dealer at 84 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday to Solomon D. Rosenthal, giving a preference for $1,800 to Dr. Louis Feigenblatt. Mr. Weinstein was the "Company" for two years of Haas & Co., which firm dissolved in April, 1895, and he has since continued alone. He claimed a capital of $8,000.

—MAYERS & BERNSTEIN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against Mayers & Bernstein, manufacturers of shirts and waists at 54 Leonard Street, for $500, in favor of Aaron Safio, and placed a keeper in charge. Both partners were away from the place for greater part of the afternoon, and a number of creditors called to collect bills payment of which had been promised on Friday. They have been in business several years, and two months ago claimed assets of $30,000 and liabilities of $10,000.

—DUMPING CAR IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The Sheriff has taken charge of the office of the Dumping Car Improvement Company, at 26 Cortlandt Street, on attachments in favor of The Railroad Gazette for $583, and Theodore A. Havemeyer, $426. Allen Lee Smidt obtained the attachment for Mr. Havemeyer on a claim for three months' rent of the offices in the Havemeyer Building. The attachments were obtained on the ground of its being a foreign corporation. It was organized about two years ago, with a capital stock of $1,250,000, under West Virginia laws.

—W. LEWIS BOYLE.—Judgment by default was entered yesterday against W. Lewis Boyle, banker, of 45 Wall Street, for $97,825, in favor of Edward J. Berwind. The latter loaned Mr. Boyle $40,000, which became payable on July 24 last, and guaranteed a loan of $50,000 made to Mr. Boyle by the Manhattan Company, to be repaid on Oct. 24 last. Mr. Boyle has been in business here since 1887, and used the style of Boyle & Co. He was formerly President of the Western Loan and Securities Company and Vice President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad Company. He is a son-in-law of one of the partners of Baring Brothers & Co., of London. He was also President of the Litho-Carbon Rubber Company of 45 Wall Street, and San Antonio, Tex., which made an assignment on Jan. 7. At Mr. Boyle's office it was said yesterday that he was out of town at present.

Out of Town.

—E. H. WINTERS.—E. H. Winters of the Beehive Dry Goods Store, Phoenix, Arizona, has assigned. Liabilities, $25,000; assets, $35,000.

—THE TRENTON TIMES.—Upon the application of ex-Councilman Edmund C. Bill, Francis B. Lee was yesterday appointed receiver for the Trenton Times.

—EDGAR PIERCE.—Edgar Pierce, dealer in hardware supplies at Big Rapids, Mich., has given a trust mortgage for $5,400 on his stock for the benefit of creditors.

—CAMPBELL-EATON CROCKERY COMPANY.—The Campbell-Eaton Crockery Company, the largest queensware and crockery firm in Kansas City, failed yesterday. Preferred creditors with claims for over $21,000 are named. Assets are not yet known.

—CHARLES H. DAUCHY & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey of New York has received an attachment for $17,000 against Charles H. Dauchy & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in paints, oils, &c., at Troy, N. Y., in favor of the National Lead Company. They have been in business many years, claimed a capital of $100,000, and had branches in New York. In 1890 they became the owners of the French Window Glass Company of 4 Desbrosses Street, New York, which business they continued until August, 1895, when they closed it up. It is now said they lost $20,000 in this venture. In July, 1895, they became partners in the firm of Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., dealers in window glass, paints, and oils, at 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York. Bradstreet's reports from Troy state that on Jan. 21 they gave a bill of sale of their interest in this firm to Albert E. Powers for $1, and also gave him a bill of sale of the Troy business for $33,750. The partners in the firm are Charles H. Dauchy and Marcus D. Russell. Mr. Dauchy has been very ill for some time past with pneumonia. The Sheriff went to 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to attach the firm's interest in that concern, but could do nothing on account of the bill of sale to Mr. Powers.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 429 failures in the United States during the week, against 478 for the previous week, and 341, 312, 338, and 302 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 80, New England 72, Southern 63, Western 118, Northwestern 53, Pacific 33, and Territories 10. Canada had 57, against 59 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

Friday, Jan. 22.

AARON, Bertha—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. 522

ABRAMSON, Bernard—C. W. Fox 127

AKIN, Theron W.—Estelle S. P. Strang. $842

ANDERS, Joseph K.—J. A. & P. J. Reynolds 4,980

BAKER, James H.—E. M. Cutler 1,533

BONNER, Thomas, and Frederick

VESEY STREET SIDEWALKS

THE LAW INVOKED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

Petition Served for a Mandamus to Compel Commissioner Collis to Abate the Nuisance—Other Proceedings to Follow.

The petition and complaint on the application for a mandamus to compel Commissioner Collis to clear the sidewalks of Vesey Street, were served yesterday on Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances, on Mr. Collis, and on Corporation Counsel Scott, as representing the Mayor. The law requires a notice of eight days on all such applications, and the case will not be argued until the first court day of next month. The application will be heard by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, on Feb. 2.

In the meantime a formal complaint, charging Gen. Collis with neglect of duty and demanding his removal from office as head of the Department of Public Works, will be presented to the Mayor, and criminal proceedings will be begun. Under the same provision of the law that enabled the Society for the Prevention of Crime to secure the indictment of Police Captain Devery for neglecting to enforce the law in the Eldridge Street Police Precinct, application will be made to the Grand Jury to indict Gen. Collis for failing to do his duty. The papers in the matter are already prepared, and the case will be pushed as thoroughly as possible under advice from one of the counsel interested in the Lexow investigation.

The Washington Market Business Men's Association is preparing for a hard fight. It has raised funds and has interested some of the legislators to support its cause and to work for the passage of a bill legalizing the use of the walks. The members are much encouraged by the belief that Gen. Collis is with them in the struggle. President Micelino of the association yesterday denied the report that Commissioner Collis had been elected to honorary membership in the association.

A dispatch from Albany says that Assemblyman Finn, in supporting the bill to legalize the sidewalk obstructions, said that the obstructions do not interfere with the passage of the public over the sidewalk. The stoop line of Vesey Street, he said, is raised above the level of the sidewalk from six to eighteen inches, so that the public could not in any event walk on the stoop line unless they stepped up that distance.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that, within limits, he does not believe the obstructions complained of injure business in the vicinity. "I do not see," he said, "why a householder should not have the same right to let the projection over the stoop for the sale of other merchandise that he has to let it for the sale of newspapers. Vesey and the other streets around there lead directly to the markets, and I do not believe there is any demand for more room on the sidewalks. Anyway, for several years the men in business there have taken up the whole sidewalks. Perhaps the law proposed will do some good by restricting them to the stoop line.

"I do not believe the law against sidewalk obstructions should apply to the Vesey Street merchants, but as long as the law is in force it should be enforced. When the proposed law is sent to me I shall approve it."

The fight against the obstruction of the sidewalks will not cease with the passage of the law. The courts will be asked, if the law is passed by the Legislature, to declare it invalid on the ground that it conflicts with the Constitution, which gives the streets to the people as against the individual.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR DIXON.

The Boxer Knocked Out "Billy" Murphy in Six Rounds.

George Dixon, the champion boxer, added another victory to his long string last night, when he knocked out "Billy" Murphy of Cincinnati, in the sixth round of a bout in the arena of the Broadway Athletic Club.

Dixon showed his superiority from the start. In the fourth round he began his old aggressive tactics.

At the beginning of the sixth Dixon forced the fighting, and repeatedly landed on Murphy's stomach. At the end of one minute and forty-five seconds he landed a terrific left-hand blow, and it was all over for Murphy, who went to the floor, doubled up like a jackknife, and it was several minutes before he was able to leave the ring.

The announcement that Dixon and Murphy would fight twenty rounds at 120 pounds served to draw a crowd that filled every seat in the clubhouse. The principal event of the evening was preceded by a lively seven-round contest between Frank O'Neal, colored, of Chicago, and "Paddy" Fenton of Boston. Both men weighed 128 pounds. Fenton had clearly the best of the fight from the start. He was quicker than his opponent and did nearly all the leading. In the fifth and sixth rounds he had the Chicago lad at his mercy, and but for the timely interference of the bell might have ended the affair. In the seventh round, after some pretty sparring, Fenton landed a terrible left-hand swing on the colored man's jaw, and the bout was ended. O'Neal was hardly able to stand when he finally got on his feet after being counted out.

In the Dixon-Murphy bout Murphy had the advantage of reach and height, but he was not able to stand the incessant rushing and leading of the colored man. The two met once before and Dixon secured the decision in the fourth round.

M'ALPIN AGAIN A WINNER.

Defeated L. T. Davenport by Three Birds at Larchmont.

G. S. McAlpin and L. T. Davenport shot a match at 100 birds on the Larchmont Club grounds yesterday. McAlpin won, killing 91 birds to Davenport's 88. McAlpin let his first bird get away, and then killed 24 straight. In his second string he made five misses, four of the birds, however, dropping dead out of bounds. In the third string he missed three, and he wound up the match by making thirty-one straight kills.

Davenport had a little more bad luck than his opponent, nine of his birds dropping dead over the rail. His best run was twenty straight. George Magoun handled McAlpin and Dr. Wynn looked after Davenport's interests. Among those who watched the shooting were C. Floyd Jones, E. Eddy, Oliver Adams, R. Organ, W. E. Duryea, William Stewart, Dr. Knowlton, F. W. Duryea, and D. J. Bradley. The scores follow:

G. S. McAlpin (30 yards)—2 2 2

THE UNION PACIFIC DEBT

Measures Taken by the Government to Foreclose Its Lien.

AMOUNT THAT CAN BE REALIZED

Attorney-General Harmon Describes the Steps Which Have Been Taken —Officials Are Well Satisfied with the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following statement was made by Attorney General Harmon this evening:

"Upon the defeat of the Funding bill in the House, the President directed the Attorney General to commence foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific Railway Company, first making the best arrangements obtainable for the protection of the Government's interests.

"Following the lines indicated in his last report, the Attorney General began negotiations with the Reorganization Committee. On Thursday an agreement was made which will result in immediate steps to foreclose. The chief subject of the negotiations was the protection of the Government against the risk of sacrifice of its claim by a sale at a price which would leave nothing substantial after paying prior liens. This protection is now assured by a guarantee that the Government shall receive on its lien on the aided portions of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific lines, including the Sinking Fund, not less than $45,754,000. The sale will be public, so that the Government will receive the benefit of any higher bids up to the full amount of its claim, principal and interest. The sum of $4,500,000 cash was on Thursday deposited with the United States Trust Company of New York by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman of the committee, as security, according to the terms of the agreement. The committee agrees to bid par for the Sinking Fund if it is desired to sell it at any time before the foreclosure sale.

"Bills in equity have been prepared, signed by the Attorney General and Hon. George Hoadly, special counsel, and forwarded to St. Louis, where they will on Friday next be presented to Judge Sanborn, who has jurisdiction in all the districts, and whose consent to their filing is necessary because the receivers in charge of the property are made parties defendant. They are original bills and not cross bills in the pending suits.

"Whether they will proceed as independent bills or be ordered to stand as cross bills in the pending suits will be determined by the Judge, but, in either event, the result will be practically the same—the sale of the property under the Government's lien as well as under the first mortgage. The bills will be filed in the districts of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. Separate bills for the foreclosure of the lien on the Kansas Pacific are in course of preparation. These will be filed in Missouri and Kansas.

"The proposed arrangement was submitted to the Government Directors before it was closed. They all recommended its adoption. Their general opinion was thus expressed:

"'The Government cannot prudently longer defer the settlement of the matter. The Union Pacific system has already been much curtailed and its revenues have been permanently reduced. Reorganizations of allied and neighboring properties have either been accomplished or are in progress for early consummation, and the breaking up of the entire Union Pacific system has been and is steadily progressing. It therefore seems to us inexpedient, if not dangerous, to neglect this opportunity of realizing the sum offered and thus expose the Government to a continuous depreciation of its security.'

"It is believed that there will be higher bids, but, if not, an estimate shows that, crediting amounts already received from the company, the Government will at least realize a sum equivalent to the principal of the subsidy bonds, with interest at about 3 1-3 per cent from their issue to the average date of their maturity, or about 3.45 per cent. from date of issue to Jan. 1, 1897.

"The minimum of $45,754,000 guaranteed the Government is in cash, so that all relations with the property will terminate upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale.

"The course to be pursued with respect to the Central Pacific has not yet been determined."

The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company consists of Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Marvin Hughitt, and Oliver Ames, 2d.

FORECLOSURE HAS BEGUN.

Judge Sanborn's Order Authorizing the Government to Proceed Against the Union Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—United States Circuit Judge Sanborn, in Chambers, tonight issued an order authorizing the Government to begin foreclosure of its mortgage against the Union Pacific Railway. The Government representative who appeared before Judge Sanborn is Gen. J. C. Cowin of Omaha, who arrived in the city this morning.

The General kept his mission a secret, but quietly intimated to Judge Sanborn during the course of the day that he might probably desire an audience before the night rolled by. The Judge took the hint and remained at his apartments, in the Southern Hotel, throughout the evening and awaited developments.

At 9 o'clock Gen. Cowin appeared at the hotel, and was immediately admitted to the Judge's rooms, where a proceeding in chambers was duly inaugurated, with the usual formalities.

Gen. Cowin asked for an order of court for leave to sue the receivers who were appointed at the instance of first mortgage bondholders, and who are now in possession of the property. The Court granted an order, giving the United States permission to sue the receivers, upon condition that the Government would appear in the suit brought by Dexter and others, trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of the Union Pacific, against the Union Pacific Railway Company, the United States, and others.

Gen. Cowin entered an appearance for the Government in the Dexter suit, and asked leave to answer on or before the rule day of the court in March. The permission asked for was granted, the necessary orders were immediately made, and a messenger was at once dispatched to Omaha, Neb., where the orders and the bill for foreclosure will be filed to-morrow.

The Union Division of the Union Pacific Railway, on which the Government seeks to foreclose its second mortgages, extends from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Ogden, Utah, and embraces 1,043 miles out of a total mileage operated by the company of 4,903. Receivers for the entire property were appointed in October, 1893. The receivers are S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, John W. Doane, and Frederic R. Coudert.

INTEREST FELT IN THIS CITY.

Formal Announcement Made by the Reorganization Committee.

The announcement made in Washington by Attorney General Harmon to the effect that he had entered into an agreement with the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railroads whereby the Government is to join the committee in foreclosure proceedings was received with every evidence of interest, and in most cases with pleasure, in Wall Street. The committee guarantees to the Government that at such foreclosure sale the committee will bid at least the original amount of the bonds, less payments made by the company to the Government, with interest at the rate of 3 1-3 per cent. per annum. This would amount to a little more than $45,000,000, or enough to pay the amount due the Government. The Government, it is declared, would thereafter be free and clear of any further interest in the railway, and the same would become a corporation minus the present political and inharmonious features. Active steps will immediately be taken to carry out the foreclosure. Winslow S. Pierce, the counsel for the committee, who, it is understood, was in Washington yesterday in consultation with the Attorney General, is reported to have the formal papers already drafted.

The reorganization plan, which was promulgated by the committee, consisting of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schiff, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Oliver Ames, 2d, and Marvin Hughitt, on Oct. 15, 1895, provides for the formation of a new company, and the issuing of $100,000,000 first mortgage railway and land grant fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, $75,000,000 4 per cent. preferred stock, and $61,000,000 common stock, and $20,000,000 stocks and bonds to be left undisturbed.

The Reorganization Committee made a formal announcement yesterday, after the Attorney General had entered into the agreement. It says "that it has come to an agreement with the Government in accordance with which the latter has begun foreclosure proceedings of its lien upon the Union Pacific lines, inclusive of the Kansas Pacific line. The Reorganization Committee guarantees a minimum bid of something over forty-five millions for the Government's claim upon the railroad and for the Government Union Pacific sinking fund, and has deposited $4,500,000 as earnest money. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers for the Reorganization Committee, have assured to the committee the funds required to carry its agreement with the Government into effect."

The deposit mentioned in the announcement has been made with a trust company in this city.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have been prominent in many of the railroad reorganizations that have taken place in the last few years, but this is the first time they have appeared as the sole managers in such a case. Thus far they have refused to divulge the names of those who form the syndicate they represent, and it is only known generally that it is one of the largest and most important aggregations of foreign and American capital ever formed.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad met according to call yesterday at the company's office, 27 William Street, and considered the matter of the proposed foreclosure and the amount of the deposit that should be demanded on the part of the bidder. Before arriving at a conclusion, they adjourned until to-day at 1 o'clock.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND'S STOCK.

Bear Rumors Caused a Fall to 42 Yesterday.

Long Island Railroad stock was quoted as low as 42 yesterday, and closed at 42½ bid, 45 asked. The quotation Jan. 22, 1896, was 81 bid, 85 asked. Last Wednesday the closing quotation was 49, and on Thursday 45. The "slump" was last evening classed as a "bear" victory and of the character of the "raid" that ran down the quotation for Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway stock.

The material used in bringing down the quotations was in the shape of rumors about the results of the examination of the books. Neither Mr. Little, the members of the Pratt syndicate, nor any other persons interested would discuss the subject of the examination of the books of the Long Island Railroad Company, or deny or confirm any of the rumors.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The conference between the traffic associations and the coal men, at Chicago, resulted, it is said, in an amicable agreement by which a lower rate will be made on lines carrying coal to the Northwest.

—The State Railroad Commission will give a hearing on Thursday next, in Albany, on an application of the city authorities of Amsterdam, to compel the Amsterdam Street Railway to run its cars more frequently and make certain other reforms in its service.

—The Catskill Electric Railway Company has been incorporated, to operate an electric street surface line, two miles long, from Catskill to Jefferson, Greene County, with a capital of $30,000. The Directors are Charles S. Williamson, M. D., William S. Robert, Louis E. Roberts, Michael W. Conway, W. C. Courtney, W. C. Wood, Howard A. Mock, Daniel W. Sharpe, and Schyler W. Mattison.

—The canard of a receivership for the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company is succeeded by the official announcement of an arrangement for freight combination with three lines which will connect the great lakes with the Atlantic at Norfolk, Va. Its associates in the deal are the Wisconsin Central lines, with a mileage of 938; the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad, mileage 635, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad, mileage 1,570, giving a system with a mileage of 3,479, that of the Hocking Valley being 336.

EIGHTH REGIMENT REVIEWED.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast's First Official Visit to This City.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast made his first official visit to this city last night and reviewed the Eighth Regiment at its armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Incidentally the General presented the State decoration for long and faithful service to six members of the regiment: Commissary David P. Arnold, for fifteen years' service, and Sergeant Majors Eben E. Acker and Jesse Collins, Corp. Alvah Lally, Company B, and Privates A. Levy, Company F, and D. O'Brien, Company D, for ten years' service. The General congratulated the honor men, and complimented the regiment on its efficiency and soldierly work.

After the parade, Company B, Capt. Edwards commanding, gave an exhibition drill, manoeuvring in close order. A regimental reception and dance followed.

Harlem Y. M. C. A. Anniversary.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the organization of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening by a reception at the branch building, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The affair was entirely informal, and the members and visitors were entertained with music, brief addresses, and reports of the work of the association.

Numbers of prominent people too honest to impose upon others, and too magnanimous to be imposed upon themselves, use and recommend DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for Coughs and Colds.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Shakespeare said that "Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge." That was in 1600. Nowadays leather-covered furniture comes nearer the badge of "the nobility and gentry." Leather should adorn the library furniture at least, and it is the cheapest covering in the end; the marks of honorable age which it attains makes it a fit accompaniment for the dark platoons of folios and quartos. If you are minded leatherwards, this is the place for you. Many superb designs now below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

STOPS PART OF EXTENSION.

Decision of Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Against the Third Avenue Road.

The injunction recently granted by Justice Truax, in the suit brought by Catherine L. Beekman and others against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, to restrain the latter from proceeding with the construction of its proposed extension on King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, and elsewhere, has been in part upheld by a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion.

The plaintiffs are owners of property at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and King's Bridge Road, the buildings on which have been used for many years as a roadhouse, which is much frequented by people who drive on that thoroughfare, and by bicyclists in their excursions in that direction.

The contention of the plaintiffs was that the construction and operation of this, and the other extensions which the Third Avenue Company has begun work upon, are wholly unauthorized by law, and will constitute a public nuisance which will cause special damage to them as owners of this property.

Justice Truax based his decision upon a number of grounds, the main one being the invalidity of the action of the city in selling the franchises because more than one extension was included in the resolutions and the notice of sale, and that the attempt to sell more than one extension at one time by one sale was beyond the power of the corporation. The Appellate Division does not examine all the grounds stated in the opinion below, saying it did not mean to intimate any opinion whether any of the other grounds of objection were well taken or not.

"We do not discuss these questions," Justice Rumsey says, "simply for the reasons that upon the single ground discussed in this opinion we have determined that the attempt to sell these extensions was invalid, and, therefore, that the defendant acquired by virtue of it no right to build its road over these routes."

The object of the railroad law in prescribing that the consents of the city must contain a condition that the franchise for a railroad in a city street shall be sold at public auction was, the Court says, to assure to the city the largest practicable percentage per annum of the receipts at the sale of each extension. It was easy to be seen, therefore, that this object would be frustrated by the sale of several extensions at the same time. "It is easy to demonstrate mathematically that where the percentage is to be estimated upon the proportion which the length of all the extensions taken together bears to the length of the original road, it will produce a much less sum than if it is estimated upon the proportion which the length of each extension, taken separately, bears to the length of the original road.

"It will be seen, therefore, that to permit the sale of more than one extension at one time would operate to frustrate the intention of the Legislature in two ways. In the first place, it would diminish, and it might altogether take away, the possibility of procuring competitive bids for the right to build the road. In the second place, it would necessarily diminish the amount of the percentage which would be received by the city for the operation of the roads. For these reasons, we conclude that the sale of these franchises by putting up both extensions at one time, and selling them together, was beyond the power of the Common Council, and was not permitted by the statute, and was void."

The Court holds, in conclusion, that defendants are entitled to an injunction so far as they show that it is necessary to protect their rights. The injunction, which now restrains the building of seven miles of roads, is, therefore, modified by forbidding the construction of the proposed railroad upon that portion of the road which is immediately in front of the plaintiff's premises.

LEGAL NOTES.

OVERLOADING OF VESSEL VITIATES MARINE INSURANCE.—Justice McAdam gave an interesting decision in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in a suit by John McCarthy against the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, upon a policy on the tug James D. Nicol, which foundered just outside of New York Harbor on June 24, 1894, causing the loss of many lives. The defendant set up a condition of the policy, declaring non-liability for any loss consequent upon or arising from overloading, or any violation of the navigation laws and regulations of the United States. After plaintiff had made out a prima facie case the defendant established that the tug, which was seventy-five feet long and seventeen feet beam, was overloaded in violation of the Federal statute; and Justice McAdam holds that then the burden was thrown upon the plaintiff to show that the overloading could not have caused or contributed to the accident, but that the foundering resulted from some peril insured against; and no such evidence, he finds, was produced. "It will not do," the Court said, "to attribute the sinking solely to the storm, for the boat was stanch and well calculated to ride through it in safety. It was built with that end in view. The storm was not an unprecedented or unusual one, and all the other tugs that went out that day came back in safety, several of them following in the wake of the Nicol." The Court finds that disregard of the Government regulations was the predominating and efficient cause of the loss. "The act of those in charge of the tug in allowing eighty-one persons besides the crew to go to sea in a small craft licensed to carry forty-five persons," Justice McAdam remarks, "was dangerous and reprehensible in the extreme. They were bound to assume that storms, which are common occurrences, might come on before the completion of the voyage, and that a disaster might befall the fishing party in their charge if the regulations of the Government, founded on the judgment of experience, were ruthlessly violated."

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—A HORSE TRANSACTION.—A judgment for $400, given in favor of Maggie Lewis in her suit against John Doyle for damages for breach of warranty upon the sale of a horse, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. Mrs. Lewis, after she discovered that the horse she purchased shied, bucked, reared, and plunged, returned it, and it was accepted and retained. Justice Rumsey, in his opinion, says that the action being for breach of warranty, it was not necessary to allege or prove, as defendant claimed, that he was aware of the falsity of the warranty. His liability did not accrue because of any false representations or deception on his part, but solely because he had made a contract which had been broken. The rule of damages adopted by the court on the trial was, to a certain extent, erroneous. Where there was a breach of a covenant of a warranty of chattels, the buyer had no right to rescind, but his remedy was to recover from the seller his damages, upon the theory that the contract was still outstanding, and those damages were the difference between the value of the property as it would have been had it come up to the warranty, and its value as it was, with the defects which constituted a breach of the warranty. But it was not the proper rule, the Court says, to apply in this action, because the plaintiff proved and the jury found that after the breach of the warranty the plaintiff had given back the horse to the defendant, who had accepted and retained it.

You make a tree strong and healthy by lopping off a branch here and there.

That's what we've done with our stock.

AT PRINCE ST. ONLY.

FANCY CHEVIOT SUITS THAT WERE $30, $28, $25, AND $20. NOW $15.

AT ALL THREE STORES.

ULSTERS OF FRIEZE THAT WERE $20 AND $22. NOW $12.

TROUSERS THAT WERE $5 TO $9. NOW $4.

MEN'S CORK-SOLE SHOES THAT WERE $7 AND $5.50. NOW $5 AND $4.

Here's the latest pruning:

NORFOLK AND SAILOR COLLAR SUITS, SIZES 4 TO 8; DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE SUITS, SIZES 6 TO 8 AND 14 TO 16. $2.75.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HE ROBBED HIS FATHER

DETECTED, YOUNG HUNTER STRUCK AT HIM.

His Mother Prevented the Blow and Is Now Endeavoring to Save Him from the Consequences of His Crime.

John H. Hunter, sixteen years old, and a companion named Joseph Dolan, were prisoners in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having robbed the home of young Hunter's father, at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, last Tuesday morning.

The burglary was evidently carefully planned. It was the morning after pay day at the Consolidated Gas Company, where the elder Hunter was employed, and he was possessed of considerable money. Luckily for him, he had removed it from his clothing and secreted it in the bed. The younger Hunter had a key which admitted them to the house. Mr. Hunter and his wife slept in the back parlor. They were aroused when one of the burglars knocked over a screen near the stove. Both Mr. Hunter and his wife jumped out of bed and ran to the hall, where the two burglars were seen, just preparing to go up stairs.

Mr. Hunter ran toward them and grappled with the larger of the two. As he did so, the smaller—young Hunter—reached to his hip pocket and pulled out a blackjack, or slungshot. The hall was only lighted from the dull glow from the hall lamp, but Mrs. Hunter saw the move. As the young man aimed a blow at his father's head, she reached for him, and was in time to prevent the blow. The boy then struck at his mother several times, but without hitting her. Both boys succeeded in escaping. The only article stolen was a French clock.

The next day Mr. Hunter informed the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. The detectives made some investigation, and told Mrs. Hunter that her son might know something of the burglary, but she pooh-poohed the idea. The police now claim that Mrs. Hunter knew all the time that her son was one of the burglars, but, motherlike, she wanted to keep him out of harm's way.

Wednesday night young Hunter's sister, who had her own suspicions on the subject, took the trouble to search her brother's clothing. The first thing she brought to light was a pawn ticket for a French clock. It had been pledged for $1. She reported her discovery to the police Thursday morning. When young Hunter came home in the evening he was arrested.

At first the young prisoner denied everything. Even when confronted with the pawn ticket, he denied his guilt. Later, when his mother was sent for, he broke down and made a full confession, implicating young Dolan. Dolan is twenty years old, and lives at 2,070 Third Avenue. After the confession Dolan was arrested at his home. He denied his guilt, and said that young Hunter was lying.

Both prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Harlem Court, yesterday morning. Mrs. Hunter was also present, and was very much affected. She cried nearly all the time, and when young Hunter was brought in he also burst into tears and grabbed his mother about the neck. Dolan had little to say.

When the case was called, Mrs. Hunter would not make any complaint against either of the boys. Magistrate Flammer would not discharge them and the examination was put off until this morning. Both boys were locked up in the Harlem District Prison.

Mr. Hunter is ignorant of the fact that it was his own son who tried to strike him. He is lying dangerously ill in the Harlem Hospital, the result of inhaling illuminating gas. He was sent by the gas company Thursday afternoon to repair a leak in the service pipe in the basement of 382 Pleasant Avenue, where an explosion had occurred some time before. Hunter was overcome while in the cellar and was rescued with difficulty.

Young Hunter, the police say, has been in trouble several times, and his mother has always succeeded in getting him out safely. The Dolan boy is unknown to the police, and declares it is the first time he was ever in trouble.

SAMUEL L. JUDSON DEAD.

Old Lawyer Suddenly Attacked with Illness at Elevated Station.

Samuel L. Judson, probably the oldest lawyer in this city, died suddenly last night on the platform of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, at the Albany Avenue Station. Mr. Judson was ninety years old. He lived at 448 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Judson was on his way to New Haven, with his niece, Mrs. J. H. Leavenworth, who had been visiting his family. As they were waiting for the train, he suddenly fell forward. Mrs. Leavenworth ran to his aid, but he died before she could reach him. The body was taken home. It is believed he died simply of old age.

Mr. Judson had an office in Temple Court. He had practiced continually for sixty-five years up to the time of his death. He had lived in Brooklyn over fifty years.

Three Buffalo Boys Arrested.

Detectives arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday three well-dressed boys who had been arrested at the request of the Chief of Police of Buffalo. He telegraphed that the boys had stolen $450. They gave their names as John Corson, seventeen years old; Wallace Tousey, eighteen years old, and John Glasby, fourteen years old. They had been living in a flat at 111 West Thirty-third Street. Corson had $180 in his pockets and three tickets for Florida. They would say nothing about the charges against them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

TO-MORROW

Sunday Magazine Supplement

Will contain a number of artistic and literary gems, special articles, reviews, and notably attractive features.

Among them:

Carl Schurz

Full-page portrait in half tone of Mr. Schurz, and an interesting sketch of him by Edward Cary.

Academy of Medicine

The Semi-Centennial of the Academy. A dozen or more portraits of former Presidents, some New York physicians and some interior and exterior views of the Academy. A notably fine feature.

The Theatres

An entertaining review of the week's attractions by E. A. Dithmar, dramatic critic of The Times, interspersed with portraits of John Hare as Eccles, Mrs. Whiffen, Charles Walcot, Olive Oliver, Selena Fetter Royle, &c., &c., and a scene from "Caste."

Music

A notable analysis of current musical affairs by W. J. Henderson, The Times's critic, presenting portraits of Amanda Fabbris, Lilli Lehmann as Brunnhilde, Lillian Carllsmith, and Leo Stern.

The Chamber of Commerce

An Important and Handsome Feature.

A full-page group in half tone of 25 representative members of the Chamber. President Alex. E. Orr, Secretary George Wilson, Solon Humphreys, John A. Stewart, Henry W. Cannon, John D. Crimmins, J. Pierpont Morgan, John H. Starin, A. Foster Higgins, Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Seth Low, F. B. Thurber, Cornelius N. Bliss, August Belmont, Gustav H. Schwab, J. Edward Simmons Samuel Sloan, Charles Stewart Smith, Franklin Edson, Jacob H. Schiff, Stephen W. Carey, Vernon H. Brown, W. L. Trenholm, and Eugene G. Blackford. Four interior views of the Chamber showing many of the famous portraits; a portrait of John Cruger, the first President, and a reproduction of the great painting of Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, and others discussing the plans for laying the Atlantic cable.

Our Public Schools

Four interesting pictures of schoolroom scenes. Grammar School No. 9, 82d St. and West End Avenue, being the subject this Sunday, is described in a chatty sketch.

Other Features

Both the Magazine Supplement and the main portion of the paper to-morrow will be of unusual interest to lovers of art, good literature, science, and the world's best thought along these lines. European affairs reviewed by Harold Frederic, and a host of other good things.

The New York Times's "All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPPOSED MURDERER HELD.

Westchester Detective Thinks He Has Captured Arthur Palmer.

Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday committed to the Tombs a man suspected of being Arthur Palmer, who murdered his mother and brother and shot his sister at Mamaroneck Tuesday afternoon. The arrest was made by Policeman Brady of the Elizabeth Street Station, under instructions from John Cotrell, a special Deputy Sheriff of Westchester County, who was a Detective Sergeant under Inspector Byrnes in this city.

The prisoner said he was Nicholas T. Nelson and that he lived at 159 Chrystie Street.

Cotrell explained in court that he had learned that Palmer took the 6:30 train from Mamaroneck to this city on the night of the murder. He said he found people who had observed a man of Palmer's description at the Grand Central Station, and on the Bowery. After tracing the man to the Chrystie Street house, Cotrell said he waited until the man came out, and then followed him all over the east side for several hours. Cotrell said the man answered to the name of Palmer in a Delancey Street saloon when addressed by a friend. Afterward, Cotrell said, he had confessed to being Arthur Palmer.

Nelson denied the whole story when arraigned. He declared that he had been a plumber in this city for fourteen years, and had never been in Mamaroneck. Cotrell went to Mamaroneck last night to secure witnesses.

The address which Nelson gave as his home—159 Chrystie Street—is a boarding house, conducted by Hermann D. Most and his wife. Last night Mr. Most showed that Saturday, Jan. 16, he had registered the name of Nicholas T. Nelson, plumber, who arrived Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, accompanied by a man named Palm—not Palmer. Mr. Most said that Nelson had been at his home at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the afternoon of the murder, and did not leave the house after 6 P. M. Mrs. Most corroborated this statement.

Nelson is a Swede, and speaks with a strong accent. Palmer is American born.

It was said at Mamaroneck last night that Palmer's family will try to have him committed to an insane asylum when he is taken into custody. The Coroner's jury has pronounced him temporarily insane when the murder was committed.

HE SWINDLED MR. DEPEW.

Also Got $10 from F. S. Gibbs and Tried to Trick Mr. Lauterbach.

A swindler managed recently to get two passes to Buffalo and return from Chauncey M. Depew, and $10 from Fred S. Gibbs. He tried, but failed, to obtain $20 from Edward Lauterbach.

In his requests for money and passes, the swindler forged the signature of Homer Fort, a newspaper man. Fort and Gibbs are acquainted with each other, but Gibbs does not know Fort's signature.

When Mr. Gibbs a few weeks ago received a written request for the loan of $10, signed "Homer Fort," he gave the messenger boy the money. Ten minutes afterward he said to Fremont Cole: "I do not think Fort wrote that note. I believe I have been swindled. Go to the Press Club and see if he is there."

The writer of the note had said that Mr. Fort would be at the Press Club for the money. When Fremont returned, he said Fort had not been to the club in two weeks.

Mr. Depew last week received in the evening at his house a short letter, purporting to be signed by Mr. Fort, asking for two passes to Buffalo and return, saying he had a sick brother there, and it was a case of life and death. Mr. Depew issued them, and gave them to the messenger boy. Several days afterward the same messenger was sent in the evening to Mr. Lauterbach's house by the swindler, asking in the name of Mr. Fort for a loan of $20. Mr. Lauterbach had the boy followed, but his employer was not detected.

The swindler is described as slight of build, has a smooth shaven face, light hair, and shifting eyes. Mr. Gibbs knows him by sight. "He found me a cheerful giver," said Mr. Gibbs, "and he concluded to touch me again by forgery."

Judgment Against a Sheriff's Estate.

A judgment for $2,000 was rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday against the estate of Sheriff Gorman in favor of Annie Hamilton. The plaintiff had Savatore Parnella arrested in an action she brought against him for assault, and he offered a bond for $2,000, which was not accepted by Mrs. Hamilton's attorney, but was accepted by the Sheriff, and Parnella was released. He fled, and when Mrs. Hamilton got a judgment of $5,000 against him she could not collect anything. She claimed that the Sheriff was responsible.

KLEIN ARSON TRIAL.

Witnesses Brought to Prove an Alibi —Betsey Swartz Testifies.

In the Jacob Klein firebug case in Brooklyn yesterday, Lawyer Elder said he would prove that the fire at Klein's house in Johnson Street was accidental. The principal witness of the day, Betsey Johnson, commonly called Betsey Swartz, a sister-in-law of Klein, said that the fire was caused by Mrs. Klein accidentally knocking a lamp from a bracket.

Harris Krakauer, a clothier at 243 Division Street, this city, testified that on the night of the fire Klein presided at a lodge meeting in Bridge Street and that he remained there until after 10 o'clock. The witness denied that he knew that Klein was going to have a fire. Meyer H. Kristiantaler of 16 Stanton Street, this city, corroborated the evidence in reference to the lodge.

DIVVER WANTS HARMONY.

Tammany to be Asked to Investigate the Second District.

The Patrick Divver portion of the Tammany Hall organization of the Second Assembly District met last evening at the Divver Association rooms, at 59 Madison Street. The Alderman Brown faction had sent out a circular saying that the Tammany committee would meet at 229 Park Row, and warned members against going to any other place. Nevertheless the Divver Association rooms were packed with members.

Chairman Riordan said that the object of the meeting was to take action in regard to the disorderly rush of outsiders that had packed the last meeting. Ex-Police Justice Divver said that he had agreed to a compromise, at the solicitation of Tammany leaders, for harmony, but the other side wanted to control everything. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to call on Mr. Sheehan and other Tammany leaders, and ask them to investigate and find out which side had the support of the solid voters of the district.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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VON BULOW.

His Early Life as Disclosed in His Correspondence.*

Hans von Bülow's life as comprised within the first twenty-five years of his career is presented in this work by Mme. von Bülow, his widow, who shows how her husband's art was developed. By means of these letters, beginning when von Bülow was eleven years old and concluding when he was twenty-five, we get in close touch with this remarkable man. It does not enter into the province of the reviewer to compare von Bülow as an instrumentalist or composer with other musicians of his time nor to argue whether he was or was not influenced by the teachings of Liszt or Wagner.

Why the "early correspondence of Hans von Bülow" is of major importance to us is that it shows how absolutely and fully devoted to art this master was, and that success was only gained after a long and hard struggle. Music was his vocation, and he was not to be thwarted in his determination to follow it. It may be seen that in his young days his success was by no means immediate, and it may be noted that he met his want of appreciation at first in a by no means philosophical manner. Von Bülow felt, however, that consciousness which, without being called over self-confidence, yet makes the man of talent believe in himself. So after a while, though he was of an extreme sensitiveness and of an overnervous temperament, he fell back on his will power, which is indeed the determination to succeed, and when the proper time came an acknowledgment of his great talents was awarded him.

Mme. von Bülow, with the letters of her husband, writes a short text, which allows the reader to follow easily Hans von Bülow's younger days. The musician was born on the 8th of January, 1830, at Dresden. The boy was unfortunate in having for parents a father and mother who were uncongenial, though both were devoted to their son. Between the father and mother there were religious and political differences which ended in a separation. The boy early showed his taste for music, which was an inheritance from his mother. When he was nine years old he received his first piano lessons from Henselt. As a child his health was delicate, and when he was confined to the house "his favorite occupation was music reading." When he went to the Catholic church and had heard the music, he played from memory on coming home any melody that pleased him. The time came when Henselt declared "that he could teach the boy nothing more."

When von Bülow was either twelve or fourteen years old he heard Liszt for the first time, and that aroused an enthusiasm which never was quelled. Liszt must have been a visitor at the house, and it was probably at that time "that Liszt at an evening party at a house close by declared that he would only play if they fetched the little Bülow," which was immediately done, although the little fellow had already gone to bed.

The first letter of the lad was addressed to his mother. It was written from Leipsic in 1841. He tells her he had heard Bellini's opera, "I Capuletti ed I Montecchi," and expresses his delight. Between music and a panorama his pleasures were divided. In 1845, when writing to his mother, music was the engrossing topic. He had played a study of Moscheles, a two-part fugue of Bach's, Czerny's Toccatas, Chopin's studies, Field's A Major Concerto, Mendelssohn, Hummel, Beethoven's Pastorale, Chopin's Tarantella and nocturnes, and Henselt—in fact, what was a great répertoire for a boy of his age. He composed songs for his sister and criticised not only the instrumentalists he heard, but was able to give analyses of their compositions.

In 1846 von Bülow was in Stuttgart and wrote to Papa Wieck about the pianists he heard and music in Stuttgart. "There is," he said, "even less classical taste here than in Dresden. Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, these can be only played in the King's absence." At seventeen years he had already perfect command of the piano. He was at school and was working hard to win a prize in the recitation class, for it was the fixed intention of his parents that he should enter a school of jurisprudence. He was to be an advocate, not a musician.

In 1848 von Bülow went to the Leipsic University, and lived with the Frege family, who were relatives. The years 1848 and 1849 were troubious times in Germany, and the young man had republican ideas. The Frege family did not like republicans or their theories, and it is quite possible that Hans, with his impetuosity, was an uncomfortable person to deal with. He writes his mother (1848) that he is most uncomfortable. He cannot play the piano when he wants to. He is misplaced and hates his surroundings. Music is, however, his principal theme. He wants to know about Wagner. What is he doing? In 1849 his position in the Frege household was getting worse and worse, so he writes his mother: "Send me somewhere else. Dry bread would be preferable. I mean it."

Von Bülow was in Weimar in 1849. He met Raff. He had written him two years before. To his delight he was near Liszt again. "I can talk with him and hear Liszt." Liszt's playing, his personality, completely enchanted and inspired him. He had written a quartet and Liszt had it played. The master said of it: "Very nice, very pretty, but also very difficult." There was an overture, too, of von Bülow's composition. The young man of nineteen now writes admirable criticisms on the music he hears.

In 1849 Hans's parents were divorced, and his father married Louise von Bülow, daughter of a well-known Prussian Field Marshal, and Hans went to the Berlin University. In the Autumn of 1850 and the Summer of 1851 he was in Switzerland, and now came the turning point in his life. One day while at Otlishausen Bülow disappeared. Where had he gone? Wagner was at Zurich, and Bülow had walked there to see him—to consult with him. From that time and forever he was to be a musician.

Wagner and Liszt both wrote letters in behalf of the young man, and finally, much against their wish, the parents consented to the desire of their son. "It is my determination," he wrote his mother, "based upon the tendency of my powers and talents, to strive to follow Wagner without childish, slavish imitation. I say now, better even a medium musician than a good, so-called able lawyer."

Amusing are the young operatic leader's experiences, which he narates, for of course von Bülow followed the bent of his inclination. In 1851 he was in Weimar. Here he studied hard. Liszt was determined that he should make his first appearance, and had mapped out a concert tour for him. His début in Vienna was not a money success. If anything, musical criticism, notwithstanding Liszt's fullest indorsement, was not favorable in Vienna, but when he went to Hungary he was received with the wildest applause. Von Bülow had not studied Liszt and the master's "Hungarian Airs" in vain. Then Liszt had too highly commended his "Caesar" overture, and he was playing it with "a grand orchestra."

A curious episode is von Bülow's immurement as a music teacher at Chocieszewice, where he had the three young daughters of a Polish Count as pupils. So far his concerts had brought nothing but losses, and he wanted money to pay his debts and to accumulate some small capital for future ventures. In his letters his accounts of his stay in Poland are amusing, for he had little liking for the drudgery of teaching. He had three decidedly unpromising pupils. He writes how he gave these Polish girls "103 lessons and smoked exactly 103 cigarettes." Nevertheless, the study of his instrument and composition went on. Finally a position was offered him in Berlin, (1854,) "not a Government one, but a semi-official musical appointment—pecuniarily fluctuating," as he expresses it.

At last his mother was satisfied that her son had the ability and the perseverance to become a great musician, for she writes that his "is indeed a transcendent talent! Something supernatural! May he at least win recognition and a position worthy of him." And all mothers are alike, whether they are called Margaret Ogilvy or Franziska v. Bülow.

In this volume there pass before you all the musical celebrities of the last fifty years, with much that is novel in regard to Berlioz. Below are passages which will indicate its character:

"To play Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerti in concerts with orchestral accompaniment, to make my first essays in conducting under Wagner's direction—what could there be that would spur a man on to activity and industry? And I need not on that account give up the law studies, and, should it came to pass, I firmly intend not to give them up."

"After frequently hearing Lists, I have now made a special study of what was particularly defective in my piano-playing, namely, a certain amateurish uncertainty, a certain angular want of freedom in conception, of which I must completely cure myself; in modern pieces, especially, I must cultivate more abandon, and, when I have conquered the technical difficulties of a piece, I must let myself go more, according to how I feel at the moment; and, if one is not devoid of talent, of course anything absurd or unsuitable does not come into one's mind. Please give me your opinion on this point, and tell me what struck you formerly as faulty or ugly in my playing, for I want to perfect myself as far as ever I can; and with the idea that I shall sometime give lessons I have always tried to become more confident, and it is not at all improbable that it may come to that."

I have already conducted four times in public—twice it was the farce "Emma Hunderttausend Thaler," and of operas "The Daughter of the Regiment" and "Zar und Zimmermann." It is not such an easy task as it appears; it requires a thorough, extensive study, almost to a point of learning the operas by heart, and that is a great strain, and also takes a great deal out of one. The reason I have so much to do now is that Ritter (somewhat unpractically) is at present not conducting at all until I have had a thorough drilling in it, which will take until New Year's. Ritter is now composing an opera; in January and February I shall probably do the same."

"To be with Wagner, to live with him, to study in a practical way under his direction, so as to become an artist—this is tautology, since my ambition is to be an artist, not a mere musician, for which latter there was ample opportunity in Berlin, Leipzig, &c. It is my determination, based upon the tendency of my powers and talents, to strive to follow Wagner without slavish, childish imitation. I say now, better even a medium musician than a good so-called able lawyer. Wagner thinks I shall become a good musician and an artist of importance; it is for me to justify his confidence in me in the course of time. This Winter I hope to finish my bread-earning studies, and to become a good, all-around conductor, for which Wagner says I possess the most decided talent, by the keenness of my ear, my quick perception, rapid survey, and finished playing."

"There were two bassoonists in the orchestra—imagine, amateurs!—they were my dread, and kept me constantly on tender-hooks. If they had nothing to play, then I was in a state of terror that they might come in, and I was constantly warning them ('Not yet,') but if they really had to come in, then I had not the courage to give them the sign—and I warned them as before. An amateur kettledrum player, on the contrary, who received honorable mention, must have been a perfect marvel of a timekeeper, for when he had very long pauses he counted them inwardly, and used to pay little visits to an adjoining café without endangering the ensemble, as he always got back punctually to his post in time for his next entry."

"I have not the presumption to imagine that this triumph is my own work. The greatest share of it is due to Liszt's name, to his divine compositions—the Hungarian piece with orchestral accompaniment, and the 'Rondo alla Tusca' on motifs from Beethoven's 'Ruines d'Athenes,' (also by him.) But, on the other hand, I did not play badly; there was fire in my playing. I felt more sure than I have done before, and, of course, I played by heart (for Erkil wanted the score to conduct from) and with a perfect freedom and security; every nuance, every accelerando or ritarandando was so thoroughly understood and followed by the superb conductor and the splendid orchestra that it was a pleasure to listen to such an accompaniment. How quickly the public took it up, you have no idea! The boxes and galleries were full to overflowing; the pit empty—none of the bourgeoise. I was perpetually interrupted by applause—not applause, but wild cheers."

*THE EARLY CORRESPONDENCE OF HANS VON BULOW. Edited by his widow. Selected and Translated into English by Constance Bache. With two portraits. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Sales of Autographs.

The following interesting autograph letters were sold in London two weeks ago: An "order" of Oliver Cromwell, appointing Mr. Gibson to the rectory of Miningsby, Lincolnshire, given at Whitehall April 13, 1658, and signed "Oliver P.," realized £6 15s. Another "order," by Richard Cromwell, appointing Mr. Samuel Gardner to the rectory of Berkland, dated Jan. 11, 1658, and signed "Richard P.," fetched £5 17s. 6d. A holograph letter, without the signature, of James II., addressed to "My sonne, the Prince of Orange," and dated Windsor, September, 1686, realized £7 15s. An autograph letter of the notorious Dr. Dodd, who was hanged for forgery, 15s. An autograph letter of Lord Nelson, dated April 24, 1803, sold for £4.

A volume which is certain to attract attention Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish next month. It is Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's "Furthest North," being the narrative of the voyage of the Fram, 1893-6, and the fifteen months' sledge expedition by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen, with an appendix by Otto Sverdrup, an etched portrait of the author, about 120 full-page and numerous smaller illustrations, sixteen colored plates in fac simile from Dr. Nansen's own sketches, and several photogravures and maps.

THIS AGE OF DOUBT.

Two Reviews of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's Book on Preaching the Gospel for It.*

The first of the two following reviews of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's recent work, "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," has been received from a distinguished American theologian, whose initials, as appended, will doubtless be promptly recognized. The second is from a writer who, remaining anonymous, approaches the subject under somewhat different traditions of mind, although writing with point and suggestiveness. The two articles make an interesting addition to the discussion which Dr. Van Dyke's striking volume has awakened.

I.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke's Yale lectures on preaching are an important contribution at once to the theology and to the literature of English-speaking Christianity. He certainly resembles Chaucer's "poor parsoune" in one respect at least; for, teaching how to preach, he proves himself a preacher, and what he teaches, "first he follows it himself." In this way he succeeds to a degree in accomplishing the almost impossibility of teaching preachers how to preach. His listeners had text and illustration together; an object lesson always with the words of the lesson itself. The description of the age of doubt is very evenly balanced between an unvarnished statement of its widespread wretchedness and the undisguised confidence in the dawn of a better day. He calls these lectures, not "an indictment," but "a diagnosis"; and fortunately it is a diagnosis accompanied with a prescription. Just why the doctor impales "three Bishops dormant" with an "interrogation point rampant" on the coat of arms of the age I fail to see; but, then, Bishops in his dictionary mean more kinds of men than they do in mine, and so I submit to the accusation of episcopal sleepiness if it has any relation to the wideawakeness which his episcopate shows. Perhaps the strongest evidence of the power of Christianity is his statement of the results of University Settlements, which were failures when founded "upon faith in humanity alone," (in spite of the earnestness and ability of the workers,) and which have only become successful under the inspiration of "faith in the living and supreme Christ." This is precisely the testimony which the last Bishop of Rochester, Davidson, now of Winchester, bore as to the kind of work which told in the slums of London. And the chapter closes with these ringing words of hope: "The skeptic's fear is the believer's hope. Once more fields are white unto the harvest. The time is ripe; ripe in the sorrow of skepticism, ripe in the return of aspiration, ripe in the enthusiasm of humanity for the renaissance of the spiritual life. Blessed are they who come to the Kingdom for such a time as this, if indeed they believe and preach a living, saving Gospel for this age of doubt."

The chapters on personality and liberty and service are perhaps the strongest in the book, although I am bound to say that the attempt to minimize the value and necessity of creeds seems to me both mistaken and unsuccessful. The "person of Christ," of course, is the powerful and attractive element in preaching; but that preaching involves, implies, depends upon the simple dogmatic definitions, the simple definite propositions, of the Catholic faith. Looking backward or forward in the creeds, it is the Christ in whom we learn the Fatherhood of God, the personality of the Holy Ghost, and all that follows that teaching in the closing clause of the Creed. And the presentation of the personality of Christ, for preaching and for meditation, is ours, because of the central group of the articles of the Christian faith revealing Him from His incarnation to His ascension. "Articles of religion," "longer and shorter catechisms," and modern "confessions" may be the "useless and out-of-date fortifications," but the Creeds, the "Articles of the Christian Faith" are the palace and the citadel of the King, in which Christ is enthroned. Theology—that is to say, the science of God—can only adapt itself to changed conditions by reasserting the old "faith once for all delivered" in the new languages of men. And among the great preachers of the message whom Dr. Van Dyke singles out as most successful St. Paul and St. Chrysostom, Lacordaire and Liddon, were all accomplished and accurate theologians, while St. John's title of "the divine" is really "the theo-

*THE GOSPEL FOR AN AGE OF DOUBT. The Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1896. By Henry Van Dyke, D. D., (Princeton, Harvard, Yale,) pastor of the Brick Church in New York. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Persian." But the contrast of Christ with all merely human teachers in His isolated individuality "in an immense multitude"; the preaching of the person of Christ as "a fact and a force, an evidence of the unseen and a Saviour from sin," are nobly uttered. The argument for liberty as against materialism, the doctrine of necessity, "fatalism baptised" or unbaptised, as correcting the false idea of predestination and "the cant" of heredity is full of power and suggestiveness. And the chapter on service, with its arraignment of selfishness in spiritual things, its urgency of the principle of election as the choice of "men not to be saved alone, but to be saved by saving others," and its presentation of missionary enterprise as in "the very heart of the Gospel," "not the Church's afterthought, but the Church's forethought," is the climax and cream of the book. "We are chosen, we are called, not to die and be saved, but to live and save others."

It would be easy and pleasant to make long and full quotations of really brilliant passages from the pages of this most interesting book, but there are so many that they would unduly lengthen any review. The copiousness of notes of reference and the long appendix are illustrations of the large reading and the sensitive honesty of the writer. But any impression derived from this that the book is either a copy or a compilation would be most unfounded. So far as any book can be which deals with an old and settled fact, these lectures are original in their form, their phrasing, and their order, and are really fresh presentations of the truth whose very oldness and essential sameness "yesterday, to-day, and forever" would challenge any novelty as false because new.

W. C. D.

II.

It is a far cry from the dialectics of John Knox to Dr. Van Dyke's uncontroversial volume, "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," in which the question of sectarian differences is entirely ignored. The enemy against which the clergymen of the present day are chiefly engaged is a common enemy—the doubting spirit of the century. Dr. Van Dyke meets this spirit with persistent optimism—if the age needs a gospel he believes it no less true that that gospel is forthcoming from many directions and through many classes of men. But in order effectively to preach it, he tells his hearers—the divinity students of Yale—that they must put themselves in touch with their time; must become acquainted, in other words, with the Zeitgeist, and in his first lecture he advocates a policy of broad general reading on the part of the preacher. This is not a startling innovation. It was not, perhaps, very long ago that the disciples of Calvin looked with horror upon fiction and unreligious literature; but the world moves fast, and the card-playing clergyman, the clergyman who is familiar with athletic sports, with French novels, and with German pessimism, is no longer a stranger among us.

It is not, then, probable that Dr. Van Dyke's references to Bourget, Baudelaire, Maupassant, and Spielhagen shocked the already accustomed ears of his collegiate audience any more than they will shock the wider public who may read his printed text. It is more interesting, and possibly more suggestive, to observe the manner in which he approaches the central figure of his religion. It is to be expected that the Christian of to-day, as of any other day, should "preach Christ," and "this," Dr. Van Dyke tells us, "as I know from my own experience, is the gospel for doubting men, and for an age of doubt; the gospel of a Person who is a fact and a force, an evidence of the unseen, and a Saviour from sin." In making this statement to the class who have already accepted the great hypothesis, a lecturer is upon safe ground; the next question is how to preach this gospel of a Person.

Dr. Van Dyke's solution of the problem is a curious series of links between the mental processes of the dogmatic theologian of yesterday and the "liberal" theologian of to-day. His idea is to "get back from the confusions of theology to the simplicity that is in Christ," and yet his mind labors in its own fashion over the old questions of foreknowledge, free will, predestination; for the day is not yet come when the minister of good and regular standing in the orthodox church can neglect to enter Jonathan Edwards's memorandum upon his mental notebook: "Resolved, when I think of any theorem in divinity to be solved, immediately to do what I can towards solving it, if circumstances do not hinder." In the present case, circumstances do most seriously hinder. A decision between the doctrine of determinism and the doctrine of free will involves a fairly thorough knowledge of the theories of heredity and evolution, a study which refuses with singular obstinacy to adapt itself to a hurried mind.

And when the modern preacher talks familiarly of what God thinks and knows he does so with the realization that those among his hearers who listen with intelligence will be apt to recall Matthew Arnold's brilliant parallel and fail to be quite so impressed as he should like. Dogma to many minds has become amusing, and to those minds its doom is sealed. The recourse of the modern preacher is to "spiritual" interpretation of the Gospel, and Dr. Van Dyke does not hesitate at times to scroll himself of this means of salvation. His word concerning the Atonement, for example, is an admirable specimen of what is known as the "moral influence" point of view: "Whatever may be the nature of that sublime transaction upon Calvary," he says, "whatever the name by which men call it—Atonement, Sacrifice, Redemption, Propitiation—whatever relations it may have to the eternal moral law and to the Divine righteousness, its relation to the human heart is luminous and beautiful. It does take away sin. Kneeling at that holy altar, the soul at once remembers most vividly and confesses most humbly and loses most entirely all her guilt. A sense of profound, unutterable relief, a sacred quietude, diffuses itself through all the recesses of the troubled spirit. Looking unto Christ crucified, we receive an assurance of sin forgiven which goes deeper than thought can fathom and far deeper than words can measure. * * * This is not theory, this is not philosophy, this is not theology; it is veritable fact."

And in the chapter on "Liberty" there is an even stronger effort to get away from the region of ratiocination into the region of sentiment and emotion. Contrast, for the sake of measuring the space between the old and the new, that passage of the Westminster Confession beginning: "By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death," with Dr. Van Dyke's interpretation:

"Now there is not a hint in all the teaching of Jesus that this first act of freedom is impossible for any soul to whom He speaks. He has no idea of an eternal predestination binding some to belief and others to unbelief, a secret decree including certain men in the kingdom and excluding others from all possibility of entering into it. It is true that He says: 'No man can come unto Me except the Father draw him;' but what He means by this drawing He tells us in the Parable of the Lost Son, where it is the simple knowledge of the father's abundant love that draws the prodigal back from the far country of sin; and in the Parable of the Publican in the Temple, when it is the sense of the Divine mercy and forgiveness that makes the outcast man cry, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner.'"

There are moments, however, when Dr. Van Dyke, eager to reconcile and make easy, harks back to the methods of his fathers in the profession, at a time when the title of Doctor of Divinity meant what it does not mean now; and these are not his happiest moments. Imagine the effect upon a logical young mind of such a passage as this one, taken at random from the lecture on "Sovereignty":

"God knows everything. But when we say that, we mean simply that He knows everything which can be the object of knowledge. He knows all things as they are. He does not know them as they are not. The very perfection of His knowledge consists in its exact correspondence with the nature of its object. If an event is certain, fixed, and foreordained, then God knows it as certain, fixed, and foreordained. If it is contingent upon the free, self-determining, preferential action of a human will, then God knows that it is contingent, for He Himself has foreordained that it should be so."

The chief fault of Dr. Van Dyke's book, as of almost every book on the general subject of religion, is that it attempts too much. Dr. Van Dyke admits that "practical Christianity" does not satisfy him, that that conduct which is three-fourths of life does not seem to him more important than the remaining intellectual fourth. He fears that the Christianity of the day may dwell too exclusively on the ethical side of the Gospel, failing to see in that its one point of contact with a skeptical generation, and he affirms that if Christ's heart is to be "the norm of our feeling, His mind is to be the norm of our thinking." Christ's mind has for eighteen centuries been the "norm" of very confused and conflicting thought. His recorded teachings form a sufficiently simple code for the individual conscience so far as they indicate a course of action, but the thousands of volumes that have been begotten of His few sentences concerning His relations to God and man have over and over again perverted and very nearly destroyed the nobility of the Christian religion. If we are really approaching a point where strained and strange interpretations, explanations, and reconciliations shall be dropped and the moral significance of Christ's example shall suffice for His followers, is there no danger in delaying the consummation?

In looking over the appendix, filled with extracts from the books that Dr. Van Dyke has read and that bear directly or indirectly upon the modern attitude toward Christianity, one cannot wonder that the author's mind seems more or less befogged. It is an outfit calculated to confuse the most virile intellect and is therefore perhaps more indicative than he intended it should be.

We are not lost on account of the blunders we make, but rather in the way we behave after we have committed them.—Mme. de Lambert.

EARLY BOOK MAKING.

The Final Volume of George Haven Putnam's Important Work.*

In the second volume of his work upon "Books and Their Makers," Mr. George Haven Putnam reviews the work done by the earliest printer-publishers on the Continent and in England, gives a scholarly and appreciative study of the influence of Luther and Erasmus upon the book making of their time, and traces through the deplorably ignorant and repressive censorship established by the Church over the products of the printing press, the gradual evolution of the idea of literary property and the right of an author to protect himself against literary thieves. As Mr. Putnam intended his book for reference rather than for consecutive reading, he has included in it many comprehensive lists of the books issued by the more important publishers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and numerous other details which, though not adding to the interest of the book as a narrative, will render it invaluable to the collectors of rare editions and to those seeking information about the literary tastes and possibilities of both publishers and readers in the early days of the printing press.

When there were few, if any, authors and no reading public except the comparatively small number of educated men in the religious orders and universities, it is evident that a publisher's work was somewhat different from what it is at present, when he has principally to distribute the literature of the day among readers whose tastes and requirements he has learned to know. In the Middle Ages, says Mr. Putnam in his preface, "the responsibility for the selection of the books to be printed, with the exception of the controversial writings of the Reformation period, rested with the publishers of the time, and the direction of the literary interests of the book-reading public (still, of course, a very small fraction of the community,) must have been not a little influenced by the decisions arrived at by these publishers," and he concludes, therefore, "that the publishers of this period must have exerted a larger measure of influence over the direction of scholarly investigation, and in the shaping of the literary opinions of their age, than has been possble for publishers in the subsequent centuries after the production of books had been enormously increased and when all classes of the community had become readers."

All the machinery of book making had to be invented by these men, channels of distribution had to be established, and through the latter a reading public had to be discovered and educated. Executive ability was by no means the only requirement in the printer-publishers; they needed judgment and scholarship for the task of selecting among the classic writers the works best adapted to the first buyers of printed books, of securing trustworthy texts of these works, of editing these texts, and of supervising their typesetting. There were no precedents to follow, there was no copyright, and royal "privileges" and "protections" were most uncertain supports upon which to rely. No one who reads Mr. Putnam's account of such men as Robert Estienne, Froben, the Kobergers, and the Elzevirs, will dispute his estimate that they who, "in the face of such difficulties, responsibilities, and requirements, succeeded in creating a business and in producing for their own generation and for posterity long lists of costly and scholarly editions of the great books of their world, may fairly be called men of achievement."

Gutenberg gave the printing press to the world, and in Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and England devoted and scholarly men were found to raise it to its highest usefulness; in many cases to found "dynasties which for successive generations continued to discharge the responsibility of providing high-class literature for the community, and at the same time of fighting ecclesiastical and political censorships, of widening precedents, and of maintaining and extending the claims of literature and the rights of literary producers."

In France the Estiennes were such a family of great publishers, great scholars, and high-minded men. Their publishing house continued in existence for nearly a century and a half, most of the time under difficulties, commercial, literary, theological, and political, that would seem insurmountable to one accustomed to present conditions. Robert Estienne, the second of the name to stand at the head of the famous printing concern, was the most remarkable member of the family, and he is said to have shed more real lustre and glory upon the reign of his friend and patron, Francis I., than did all the achievements of that monarch, whether in peace or war. Later publishers secured the aid of the university professors or other scholars to edit their manuscripts, but the Estiennes, who were among the most noted scholars of their time, needed no outside help in editing and supervising their publications. Robert Estienne married a scholarly woman, who could read, write, and speak Latin fluently, and, as a number of his editors and proof correctors were members of his family and were of different nationalities, Latin was adopted first as the language of the table, and finally of the whole domestic establishment, even the servants and children having become familiar with the idioms. So anxious was this earliest and perhaps greatest of printers as to the absolute correctness of whatever issued from his press that he used to hang up in the streets or in the precincts of the Sorbonne proofsheets of important works which were passing through his press, and to offer a reward for every error that might be discovered.

More than one reader will be surprised to learn from Mr. Putnam's book that only fifteen years of William Caxton's life were devoted to the work with which his name became indelibly connected, and that he was an apprentice, a merchant, a Governor of a great mercantile Colony in Bruges, a Magistrate, and a courtier at various times during the first fifty years of his life. At the Court of the Duke of Burgundy he first became interested in literary matters. Caxton's methods and tastes were quite different from those of his contemporaries on the Continent. Their first and most important publications were the Bible, or portions of it, and most of their other ventures were confined to the classics and theological works. Caxton sent out not a single edition of the Bible, no theological treatises, no editions of the Fathers, and only two editions of the older classics. His most distinctive work was his translation and publication of a long series of romances and legends, while his literary taste and good judgment were evinced by his appreciation of Chaucer, Gower, and Malory. Mr. Putnam hazards the opinion that the list of Caxton's publications suggests that he had in mind the tastes and requirements of women as well as men. To quote from the author:

"Caxton's books give us the impression that they were the selections and productions of a man with a clear understanding, a wide knowledge of the world, a keen sense of humor, and a sympathy for pleasure-loving people, who proposed to do what was his power to imbue his fellow-countrymen with an interest in literature. He printed certain stories which, from a modern point of view, are open to criticism, but it is evident from the pains taken by him in his selections and eliminations, that he had a standard of his own, and that in rejecting material which seemed to him unworthy, he had in view the directing and developing of the standard of his English readers."

Caxton did nothing toward establishing the idea of literary property, since he did most of the literary work in his own business, and if such a thing had existed in England any copyright for the translations which formed so large a portion of his list of publications would have been vested in himself.

The publications of the Kobergers of Nuremberg were of the same heavy and scholarly character as those of the Estiennes, but their work was cut short by the Reformation, which, though it enormously increased the demand for printed matter left the people with neither leisure nor appetite for the old-time classical and theological writings.

The only moneys paid to authors by the first Koberger were for editorial service. The few books written by his contemporaries were not written for gain, but for the purpose of disseminating their doctrines, and the authors considered themselves sufficiently remunerated if a wide distribution was effected.

Johann Froben of Basel is interesting as the publisher of the writings of the scholarly Erasmus, who was the first author in Europe, after the invention of printing, to make any money by his own productions.

The space which Putnam devotes to the lives and literary work of Erasmus and Luther might seem at first glance rather large, considering the aim of his book, but he explains it by stating that he "thought it desirable to present with some detail the record of the publishing relations of some representative authors of the time." Those of Froben and Erasmus were certainly well worth recording for posterity. A publisher who "conferred favors even where they were not desired," who "laid plots to force some present," who "paid bills before it was suspected and could not be prevailed upon by any entreaties to take back the money" is certainly not the kind of which we commonly hear to-day.

Considering the enormous influence which Luther and his writings exerted upon the literary activity of the Reformation period, and taking into account the important part which the printing press played in the work of the Reformers, the chapter upon "Luther as an Author" is entirely within the scope of Mr. Putnam's subject. He says:

"It would doubtless have seemed to Luther a small thing in his life's work that while carrying on his great fight against Rome, he was also laying the foundation of the book trade of Germany and of Europe, but this was a matter of no little moment, if only for the lasting influence of the Reformation itself. * * * In ad-

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*BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS DURING THE MIDDLE AGES: A Study of the Conditions of the Production and Distribution of Literature from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Close of the Seventeenth Century. By George Haven Putnam, A. M. Vol. II. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

dition to the great work done by Luther for the world at large, he rendered to Germany the essential service of initiating (or, as some German historians say, of creating) high German literature. In selecting this tongue for his own writings, and, what was of more abiding importance, for his version of the Bible, Luther made of it the foundation of modern German literature."

The influence of Luther and his fellow-workers upon the idea of literary property is thus summed up by Mr. Putnam:

"We may conclude that while the Reformation was of important service in furthering the work of the printers, in giving material for the booksellers, and in inducing the habit of buying and of reading printed matter, it probably helped to delay for a number of years the formation of a correct conception of literary productions as property."

With the Plantins of Antwerp and the Elzevirs of Leyden and Amsterdam Mr. Putnam completes the list of the typical printer-publishers in this most interesting period of the book-making business. Neither of these houses ranked as high, either in scholarship or in ideals, as those of the earlier days, but they were artists in the matter of typography, and for that, if for nothing else, are entitled to an honorable place in the annals of bookmaking. Mr. Putnam thinks also that by the extensive foreign trade which the Elzevirs established they prepared the way for international copyright, although they themselves were chief offenders in appropriating the property of other publishers.

Very nearly half of Mr. Putnam's second volume is devoted to "The Beginnings of Property in Literature," and he gives in great detail the systems of privileges and censorship by which Italy, France, and Germany regulated the output of their printing presses and tried to protect in some measure their writers. It is valuable, and there is much that it would be worth while to quote, did space permit. It may be said that Mr. Putnam considers that the date of inter-State European copyright might have been advanced a century or more had the practice continued of retaining one literary language for Europe. "To Germany belongs," he says, "the credit of inaugurating the system of inter-State copyright that gave precedents for the international copyright conventions, and that served as the suggestion and the precursor of the European system of recognition and protection of literary property instituted in 1887 by the convention of Berne."

High commendation has already been expressed in these columns for a publisher who, in this age of financial greed, performs so disinterested a labor for his profession as this work of Mr. Putnam's certainly is. The book represents much time and thought, and it will be of immense value to all interested in bookmaking, bookselling, or even book reading.

A Protestant Mother Superior.*

There are enough of those who are known to the vulgar world as "High Church Episcopalians" to constitute a public for this little memorial of a good woman; but others may find in it interesting food for reflection. It shows very plainly the parting of the ways in the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, the diversity between its different branches, and the essential breadth of an organization which can embrace so many phases of one faith.

Harriet Starr Cannon was one of the little band of churchwomen constituting the "Sisterhood of the Holy Communion" under Dr. Muhlenberg's direction. Those who have read the "Life of Dr. Muhlenberg" will remember that this was the first organization of the kind in the Episcopal Church of America, and was constructed on the free lines approved by the generous and sensible pastor under whom it was organized. According to his own words, a "truly evangelical sisterhood" must depend for its continuance "wholly upon the continuance of the zeal which called it into being," and there must be "no restraint from without on the part of the Church, nor any from within in the form of religious vows or promises to one another (on the part of the members) to insure their perpetuity as a body or to interfere with their freedom of conscience as individuals." The characteristic forms of the Roman societies were to be avoided, and the bond of union was an easy yoke. It was, however, inevitable, that in such a society there should be two elements, one against and the other inclined toward formalism. To the latter belonged Sister Harriet, while Sister Anne Ayres, who was at the head of the little community, was in perfect sympathy with Dr. Muhlenberg's ideal: she "had her limitations," as Dr. Dix puts it, and did not lean to Anglican models. The split came in 1863, and the sisterhood was dissolved. In 1865 the Sisterhood of St. Mary came into existance with Sister Harriet at its head. Its members were "professed" by Bishop Potter, and Dr. Dix remarks, with modest pride, "it was the first instance of the profession of sisters by a Bishop since the time of the Ref-

*HARRIET STARR CANNON. First Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of St. Mary. A Brief Memoir by Morgan Dix. Sometime Rector of the Community. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ormation in our communion: it was a step beyond any that had been taken up to that time in England. There the great sisterhoods were not under Episcopal control, nor had they the advantage of direct Episcopal sanction."

Fortunately for the sum of the world's happiness and virtue, the good in human nature seems to thrive as lustily under one system as under another. The chapter on the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis in 1878 is a noble record of self-sacrificing devotion, and Dr. Dix is justified in believing that after that memorable year those who had feared the Romanizing tendency of the sisterhood were silenced, "while men looked on with beating hearts and eyes dim with tears."

And, as to the tendency toward Romanism, it should be remembered that it is more apparent than real. Alluding to the defection of Father Rivington, Mother Harriet writes with emphasis: "I would rather hear that one of my dear Sisters had entered Paradise than to hear she had left the Church of her baptism for the Church of Rome. I mean, any Sister of mind and position. I do not, of course, mean just any Sister whose mental powers one could not hold in esteem." For her strict spirit there was but one true fold. Writing of Theosophy, she says: "Well we know God rules over all, while apparently Satan is having it all in his own way; this Theosophy is certainly a special device of his to ruin souls."

One may deprecate the narrow view, but one cannot condemn the consecrated life, and there is much in this review of the purposes and accomplishment of the Sisterhood of St. Mary to inspire the deepest respect. It is a pity that Dr. Dix should close with a begging chapter. It is not strange that the rector of Trinity Parish should conceive of a mother house for the community as an appropriate memorial of its late Mother Superior, but the voice of his complaint has a curiously professional note: "It is memorable," he says, "and as true as strange that not one woman rich in this world's goods has ever cast in her lot with this community: their recruits have come from the ranks of those who were rich in faith alone. It is time that others in a different position recognize a privilege here which once seen will be gladly acknowledged." There has not to our knowledge been any revision of the Bible which has made the old text read "Sell all that thou hast and give to the Church."

Stories by Robert W. Chambers.*

The prospective reader of Mr. Chambers's new volume of stories, "The Maker of Moons," might first be asked several questions. Has he "slept among the ruins of Xaindu, where the winds never cease and the Wulwulleh is wailed by the dead"? Does he know anything about the Kuen-Yuon? How would he like to meet "a spidery crab" that gave out "an acrid odor" and climbed all over him? In such conditions, while chased by the Yeth-hounds, which were headless dogs, and badgered by hundreds of "blind, mouthless heads, poisoning the air, tumbling, writhing, crawling," would he care to make an acquaintance with Ysonde?

Notwithstanding Ysonde may charm him, her immediate family, besides making moons, manufactured pinchbeck or sham gold, and the United States authorities were after them. Franklyn Barris, who was of the Secret Service, was on the track of the spurious metal men, and used his pistol with great freedom. Just as the author was finishing with the story of "The Maker of Moons," Ysonde bent over his desk and said: "Don't you think you have done enough to-day, dear? How can you write such silly nonsense, without a shadow of truth or foundation?"

What reader of this book will dispute the merits of the silver doctor or the red ibis for use as taking trout flies? The advocate of the red ibis imports the real bird from Egypt so as to have his tail feathers. He casts his line for trout and catches instead a lady's shoe, "small, pointed, high-heeled, and buckled with a silver buckle," and inside is the Parisian cordonnier's name. Of course the loser of the shoe, Diane, appears on the other side of the trout stream, and the finder of the shoe wades through the water and has the felicity of buckling on the shoe.

Diane's story is of the simplest. Her papa was a French officer killed in a duel, but he left her several trunks full of banknotes, and she lives in the woods. So the fisherman kisses her, and she says she never was kissed before, but apparently she likes it. When the author concludes this story, called "The Silent Land," Ysonde, who seems to be a most unsympathetic critic, at least for a wife, when asked how she liked it, "only smiled from under her straight eyebrows."

There are eight stories in the volume, and the most pleasant of them is "The Boy's Sister," and the most amusing "The Man at the Next Table." Mr. Chambers leaves you in doubt as to whether the white cat swallowed or did not swallow the crimson diamond. As a Pythagorean, even believing that his aunt was the cat; more than that, as a

*THE MAKER OF MOONS. By Robert W. Chambers. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

consistent member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, would not the most devoted of nephews, once convinced that pussy had a million-dollar diamond inside of her, have silently adored her—after she had been returned to him from the taxidermist?

New Books and New Editions.

Evelyn Sharp, the author of "Wymps," knows exactly where that sea-green country is, and has so fully described it that any ordinary child will at once be comfortable there. Then, too, there is "The Exceptional Tadpole." Of course he wiggles, but does so in a blue and white china bowl. This amusing child's book, with its poster prints, is published by John Lane of the Bodley Head, in New York.

"In the Garden of Peace" is a beautifully made-up volume, and is written by Helen Milman, (Mrs. Caldwell Crofton,) and is published by John Lane of New York. It is a study of topics found in a well-kept English garden. The book is charmingly illustrated.

"The Child World," by Gabriel Setoun, and illustrated by Charles Robinson, is another book published by Mr. John Lane of New York. The verses are singularly adapted to the comprehension of children.

There are all possibilities within the chafing dish, providing there is a cordon blue, who gives herself up to the task of managing it. If the cook be a novice, Mrs. Sarah Brownson How of Brooklyn, in her pretty book "Chafing Dish Dainties," will explain all the niceties, and there is also to be found an extensive menu, all to be cooked with a chafing dish.

"The Illustrated Bible Treasury" has the best-informed contributors, every one treating a particular topic relating to the sacred text, and among the writers are Prof. Sayce, Lieut. Col. Conder, Dr. Naville, Canon Taylor, and Archdeacon Sinclair. The work contains a new concordance, with a subject index and a pronouncing dictionary. The illustrations are many, and there is an indexed Bible atlas. The convenient form of the book is to be commended warmly, with its soft leather binding. The publishers are Thomas Nelson & Sons of New York.

"So we have endeavored from the enormous Plum Pudding, more like a Scottish Haggis, which Herr Teufelsdröckh has kneaded for his fellow-mortals to pick out the choicest plums." So writes Carlyle in his "Sartor Resartus." Take any page of this delectable book and you can pick out the choicest plums." The Messrs. Scribner's Sons have imported a fine example of this Carlyle book, which is the first volume of "The Centenary Edition," to be completed in thirty volumes. Mr. H. D. Traill contributes an interesting introduction.

Were one to look only at the twenty-eight great pages of a closely printed index where the exact names of admirable things to eat are indicated it might tire the eyes but certainly would make the mouth water. We read the title "The Cook Book, by 'Oscar' of the Waldorf." The writer is certainly a most important, or rather, say, useful, personage, for it is Oscar Tschirky. When you taste "a chaudfroid of snipe," you say "This is an 'Oscar,'" just as, delighted with a picture, you might say "This is a 'Peter Paul.'" It would not be necessary to add "Rubens." The work entitled "The Cook Book," by Oscar Tschirky, maitre d'hôtel of the Waldorf, is published by the Werner Company.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's "A Christmas Buck" appears in The Harper's Round Table of Jan. 19, as does William Drysdale's "With the Thanks of the War Department."

Drawing Out Gen. Grant.

Gen. Horace Porter in the January Century.

While sitting at the mess table taking breakfast, I asked the General in chief: "In all your battles up to this time, where do you think your presence upon the field was most useful in the accomplishing of results?" He replied: "Well, I don't know"; then, after a pause, "perhaps at Shiloh." I said: "I think it was last night, when the attack was made on our right." He did not follow up the subject, for he always spoke with great reluctance about anything which was distinctly personal to himself. The only way in which we could ever draw him out, and induce him to talk about events in his military career, was to make some misstatement intentionally about an occurrence. His regard for truth was so great that his mind always rebelled against inaccuracies, and in his desire to correct the error he would go into an explanation of the facts, and in doing so would often be led to talk with freedom upon the subject.

Emerson as a Speaker.

John Jay Chapman in the January Atlantic.

Emerson was not a writer, but a speaker. On the platform his manner of speech was a living part of his words. The pauses and hesitation, the abstraction, the searching, the balancing, the turning forward and back of the leaves of his lecture, and then the discovery, the illumination, the gleam of lightning which you saw before your eyes descend into a man of genius—all this was Emerson. He invented this style of speaking, and made it express the supersensuous, the incommunicable. Lowell wrote, while still under the spell of the magician: "Emerson's oration was more disjointed than usual, even with him. It began nowhere, and ended everywhere, and yet, as always with that divine man, it left you feeling that something beautiful had passed that way, something more beautiful than anything else, like the rising and setting of stars. Every possible criticism might have been made on it but one—that it was not noble. There was a tone in it that awakened all elevating associations. He boggled, he lost his place, he had to put on his glasses, but it was as if a creature from some fairer world had lost his way in our fogs, and it was our fault, not his. It was chaotic, but it was all such stuff as stars are made of, and you couldn't help feeling that, if you waited awhile, all that was nebulous would be whirled into planets, and would assume the mathematical gravity of system. All through it I felt something in me that cried 'Ha! ha!' to the sound of the trumpets."

A Roundel of Rest.

If rest is sweet at shut of day
For tired hand and tired feet,
How sweet at last to rest for aye,
If rest is sweet!

We work or work not through the heat:
Death bids us soon our labors lay
In lands where night and twilight meet.

When the last dawns are fallen on gray,
And all life's toils and ease complete,
They know who work, nor they who play,
If rest is sweet.

ARTHUR SYMONS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

EMINENT PERSONS. Biographies. Vol. V. 1891-1892. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

TRANSCAUCASIA AND ARARAT. By James Bryce. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.00.

DARKEST RUSSIA. By H. Grattan Donnelly. 12mo. New York: Street & Smith. Paper. 25 cents.

HISTORY OF DOGMA. By Dr. Adolph Harnack. Translated from the Third German edition. By Neil Buchanan. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Vol. II. $2.50.

THE CHRONICLES. A series of works from the Sacred Scriptures presented in modern literary form. Edited by Richard G. Moulton. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Poetry.

THE BOOK OF THE NATIVE. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

AN OPAL. By Ednah Proctor Clarke. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Fiction.

SAPPO. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Henry Frith. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

NOR WIFE NOR MAID. By Mrs. Hungerford. 12mo. New York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

CHRISTIAN VELLACOTT. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. New York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

MR. BAILEY MARTIN. By Percy White. 16mo. New York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

TALES OF SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS. By Ambrose Bierce. 16mo. New York: American Publishers' Corporation. Paper, 50 cents.

LO-TO-KAH. By Verner Z. Reed. 16mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

THE ORCHID SEEKERS. By Ashmore Russan and Frederic Boyle. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.75.

JOSEPHA. By Guernard Meunier. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 50 cents.

HIS FOSTER SISTER. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

WIVES IN EXILES. By William Sharp. 18mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Miscellaneous.

FLYING VISITS. By Harry Furniss. 12mo. New York: American Publishers' Corporation.

FOR SUCH IS LIFE. By Silas K. Hocking. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

THE DOG. By "Stonehence." 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

PRESIDENT JOHN SMITH. By Frederick U. Adams. 12mo. New York: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper.

THE CHICAGO RECORD COOK BOOK. 12mo. Chicago: The Chicago Record. $1.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF CHANTING. In Free Rhythm and True Antiphony. By Francis Pott. 18mo. London: Henry Frowde.

MECHANICS OF VENTILATION. By George W. Rafter. 18mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 50 cents.

INSPIRATION CONSIDERED AS A TREND. By D. W. Faunce. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

HENRIETTE DAVIDIS PRACTICAL COOK BOOK. 12mo. Milwaukee: H. H. Zahn & Co. $1.25.

THREE BOYS IN THE WILD NORTH LAND. Summer. By Egerton Ryerson Young. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

THE AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST. By James Cardinal Gibbons. 12mo. New York: John Murphy & Co.

THE CHURCH AND MODERN SOCIETY. Lectures and Addresses. By the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul. 12mo. New York: D. H. McBride & Co.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK. 1897. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Large octavo. Dishonest—Distrustful—(vol. III.) New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper. 61 cents.

Old wood best to burn, old wine best to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read.—Alonso of Aragon.

You will read this treatise in a few hours, but the labor expended on it has whitened my hair.—Montesquieu.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1897.

American Books in France.

There is, after all, nothing so very amusing in the threadbare story of the teacher who kept one day ahead of his class. The sum of the differences in the mental equipment of the instructor and that of his pupils is in many cases rather slight. If we widen the source of instruction and do not take individuals, but nations, how much may one people teach another?

Putting aside science and art and confining ourselves to literature, the fact that there is constant intercommunication is obvious, but a question which is interesting is the one of time, or, in other words, How many years may it take for one nation to get in touch with the current literature of another? In Cosmopolis M. Augustin Filon, in his "Littérature d'Outre-Manche," which is to be translated "Literature on the Other Side of the Channel," writes:

"We pride ourselves in France on knowing and liking English romances, but our admiration is always late by fifteen or twenty years. Our mothers it was who were still reading Miss Inchbald (?) and Miss Austen when Dickens and Thackeray were in all their glory. When we were delighted with 'David Copperfield' and 'Vanity Fair' intelligent England had only eyes and ears for George Eliot. It is to-day that 'Silas Marner,' 'Adam Bede,' and 'Middlemarch' are being read. Is it not strange that it takes a quarter of a century for a book to pass that Channel, which you or I can cross over in fifty-five minutes?"

M. Filon believes that in France "the scent of fresh ink" (l'odeur de l'encre fraiche) is the most attractive, but that Frenchmen are quite indifferent to any foreign book until it receives general cosmopolitan indorsement. They are not, then, tasters of foreign dishes. Their own cuisine suffices for them. To carry out the metaphor, they have a superabundance of cooks, and their dishes are made for peculiar tastes, the flavor of garlic just now being the predominant one.

Proportionately, it is certain that in the guise of translations more French books are read in England than English books in France. As to French books in their original form, English people must take more of them than would the French of English books. As for the United States, it is evident that, both in the original and in the translated form, we read more French books than do the English. Russia takes a large quantity of French books, but Germany is stolidly indifferent to them.

Considering, then, the question of time, though in the twenty-four hours the Parisian publisher may put his volumes on the counter of the London bookseller, and it takes a week before they would reach New York, the difference in the period of transportation of the literary merchandise is, of course, not to be considered. The question whether there are as many Frenchmen in New York as there are in London might be worthy of raising, but there are more Americans who read French here than in London, and so at once the French book, be it good or bad, is read. Then, too, we certainly translate more French books, and dispose of them in greater quantity and more rapidly, than in England. Indifferent as we may be to the influences of these French romances, we are certainly more "en rapport" with them than are the English.

As to American books in France, M. Augustin Filon might have said that his countrymen had barely passed out of the Cooper, Irving, and Poe period, had heard of Hawthorne, but were in the dark about anything written in the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The question "Who reads an American book?" is now perfectly applicable to Frenchmen in France—at reputable our recent books, at least.

English Sales of Rare Books.

In The Athenaeum, under the title "The Book Sales for 1896," an endeavor is made by Mr. J. H. Slater to find out how much a library brings when put up at auction, and how much for each book. By a book is meant a work of merit, distinguishable for its excellence, rarity, or binding, or because it happens to be a first edition. Only first-class collections are considered.

From The Book Prices Current the following has been made up as to the year, the number of books, the total amount paid for all of the books, and the average per volume:

	Lots of Books.	Realized.	Average.
1893	49,671	£68,470	£1 8s. 7d.
1894	51,108	72,473	1 8s. 5d.
1895	45,431	71,229	1 11s. 4d.
1896	47,288	80,111	1 13s. 10d.

It is noticeable that with fewer books sold in 1896 than in 1894 the average for the last year was larger by over 5s. The particularly valuable libraries that were put up at auction may account for this, and with the sale of the Ashburnham collection this year it may be that the average reached will be still higher, because that library contains so many prized volumes.

At the William Stuart sale, in England, of March, 1895, 215 books brought £4,297, or about £20 per volume. The Syston Park library brought £14 per volume, and the Beckford collection £8 per volume. In the Stuart library the high price is accounted for by the sale of four manuscripts, which brought £1,700, and six printed volumes, for which £1,000 was paid. In 1895 the rate of price might have been less than £1 11s. 4d. per lot, except for the fad that some first editions of Chaucer, and imperfect ones at that, brought £2,900.

Fashion in regard to first editions seems to have somewhat passed away in England; that is, so far as it relates to modern writers. First editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, and Jeffreys were not worth as much in 1896 as they were in 1895, and Mr. Slater intimates that if they can be had at reasonable prices today, these first editions are good purchases. They will never be plentiful.

Mr. Slater tells of some rare books sold last year, and among them Eliot's Indian Bible. As all book collectors know, a great thing is to get a copy of this Indian Bible with its dedication. When Lord Chancellor Hardwicke's library was sold, in 1888, a perfect Indian Bible, with the dedication, and in a contemporary binding, brought £580. For a copy without the dedication £82 was given this year.

Mme. du Barry's Later Life.

The des Goncourt, in their "Portraits in Time," drew a striking picture of Mme. du Barry, which was further supplemented in their book "Les Maitresses de Louis XV." A certain portion of their information was derived from letters written by Mme. du Barry. The current number of The Westminster Review says that a bundle of letters and a lock of hair "tied with the blue ribbon" de rigueur were sold not long since at auction in Paris, and they furnish a new episode in the life of Mme. du Barry. They were love letters written by Mme. du Barry to an Englishman, Henry Seymour, the husband of a daughter of Earl Cowper.

When Louis XV. died, in 1774, Mme. du Barry, who had not the good judgment of either the Pompadour or the Maintenon, put on too many airs, and was forced by public opinion (which could swallow a great deal in those days) to leave Versailles, and so within the sacred precincts of a dissolute Court she never put her foot again. After two years she went to live at Luciennes, a small village half way between Versailles and St. Germain.

Seymour's first wife having died, he married a Frenchwoman, the Countess of Panthou. It was probably on that account that Seymour went to France, for in 1778 he executed certain legal papers, which have Paris in the date lines. Strange to relate, at this time it was rumored that there was an American gentleman who was quite eager to marry Mme. du Barry. It would be curious to know what was the name of this brave man. There is a portrait of du Barry, painted by Mme. Le Brun in 1778, and it is supposable that it was made for the infatuated Seymour. But exactly when the liaison began is not clear. As the Goncourts express it, Mme. du Barry's letters to Seymour were the only love letters "extant from her pen." The probability is that she wrote a great many such letters, but they have been lost or destroyed, for as Octave Feuillet has it: "Love without letters is only a chambermaid's passion."

The du Barry letters are pleasantly written, rather sentimental than otherwise, for the age was especially the one of sentimentality. There was a final rupture, and she writes:

"You have not condescended to reassure me as to what disturbs my mind. I therefore think that my tranquillity and happiness are immaterial to you. It is with regret that I speak of this, but it is the last time. My head is well, my heart is what suffers, but with much resolution and courage I shall succeed in overcoming it. The task is painful and grievous, but it is necessary. It is the last sacrifice which remains for me to make. My heart has made all the others, it is for my reason to make this. Adieu; rest assured that you alone fill my heart."

The "rest assured that you alone fill my heart" is what the Frenchman of today would call "blague," because there seems to have been another man at that very time quite ready to take Seymour's place. Poor woman! The guillotine did its work for her in 1793, of a gloomy December evening. There was a tragedy! A strange episode to this story belongs to the history of Henry Seymour. Henry had an illegitimate daughter, who was brought up in France. She married Sir James Tichborne, and now comes in "the Claimant" who pretended to be the son of Lady Tichborne. It may be difficult to find the Nemesis stalking round, but he was there sure enough, as far as the Seymours were concerned.

Art with Education.

When Wagner wrote a letter to the young Hans von Bülow's mother, urging her to give her son permission to adopt a musical career, the great master, appreciating the excellent education the lad had received, penned these lines: "There is nothing so repugnant to me as a musician who is that alone without any higher culture." In studying the life of Meissonier his recent biographer says: "Although his early education had been desultory and incomplete, he had profited by it, and in later life had been able to refine and enlarge it."

The natural accidents of life may prevent an artist at the beginning of his career from having anything more than a commonplace education, but if he makes the least headway, and has a breathing spell, there comes the necessity for making up for deficiencies. If he does not, in his later life he will find that his sphere of action becomes narrower, for he cannot escape the limitations that have been set around him.

It is excellent for a man to paint a copper kettle, and he may have in the highest degree the sense of color, but no one ever rose to be distinguished in art as a great painter of kettles. Men who are in love with delicate fancies may be uneducated, and may put on canvas their ideals, but in time they are sure to find that their range of topics becomes restricted. Their thoughts run sluggish, because mental development has been in a measure arrested. The great artist is ever on the alert, for he has never permitted a single cell in his brain to become atrophied.

Examples such as Turner show nothing. Some of the former ideas entertained about him have been reversed. He was very much more many-sided than he was supposed to be. There were certain things, and many of them, which it seems now he was thoroughly acquainted with. He had an iron will, and found out the facts, not by reading about them, but by seeing them. We know, too, that the reputed ignorance of Millet is false, for he read and read, and delighted in his books.

We never know how much book study has been put into a good picture—that lore acquired by means of the lamp. Uncultured art is an impossibility. Ignorance, though nature may give the original art tendency, never did carry with it the palm of victory. There is no more difficult career than that which the artist follows, because his equipment never can be special, but must be general.

The Raphael Tapestries.

M. Eugene Müntz, in a beautiful folio published by Rothschild of Paris and supplied here by Brentano's, in discussing the subject of the manufacture of the special tapestries designed by Raphael for Pope Leo X., says that up to the middle of the fifteenth century it was at Arras that all the best work was manufactured. About this time, however, Arras was on the decline, and the work of the Flemings, at Brussels, began. When Arras was sacked, in 1477, the industries of the city were ruined.

In order that the Brussels workmen might be the faithful copyists of Raphael's designs, Bernard Van Orley, a Flemish artist of merit, was sent to Brussels to act as superintendent. The Pope's tapestries, begun in 1515, were finished in 1519. Between the original cartoons and the tapestries there were many differences. Fine as may be effects in wool or silk, tapestries always must be at a disadvantage when compared with pictures. They may be very fine tapestries, but rarely even in their best period are they true works of art. The most perfect sampler is never anything but a sampler.

M. Müntz shows there were many divergencies in these Raphael tapestries, but not so much in outline as in color. The gamut of harmony was rarely kept up. Some of the differences are amusing to-day. For instance, in the case of a particular Saint who was a patron of the weavers, the workmen, to honor him, weaved into the figure their very brightest colors with threads of gold. The realism of the Flemish workmen could not understand Raphael's idealism. The painter received 100 ducats for each of his designs. The tapestries cost 15,000 apiece.

Even in the best of ancient tapestries effects of color are not always pleasing. Flesh tints, generally through long exposure to the light, fade into grayish whites, and the greens of the trees become yellow and tan color. Some of the blues, strangely enough, show a certain resistance to time. Often, as a study, a tapestry is worth far more for its borderings than for its figures.

A Japanese Magazine.

The Far East, an English edition of the Kokumin-No-Tomo, is a monthly published in Tokio, Japan. For frontispiece it has a well-drawn wood engraving, entitled "Our Dreariest Remembrance," the work, as to sketch and engraving, having been made by a Japanese artist, Mr. Goda Kiyoshi. The subject is Japanese soldiers presenting arms and paying honor to their comrades who died in battle at Fort Arthur. The work is excellent, and sympathetic.

In the text there is Toistoi's "The End Is at Hand" and numerous articles on political and social conditions relating to Japan. There are chauvinists in Japan, who are opposed to present advances. There is a philological article, which shows the "Indo-Germanic Elements in the Japanese Language," which might please Max Müller. There are many "loan words," borrowed by the Japanese from Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin, having to do with religious matters. No Dutch is mentioned, and that might be due to the fact that the Dutch were in Japan for business strictly.

The festival of the New Year is described, and there is much which is new to us. The 1st of January is called Gan San, or the Three Beginnings—that is, the beginning of the year, the month, and the day, and on the last day of the year a kind of vermicelli is eaten, especially by merchants and tradespeople, so "that their wealth may become as long" as are the strings of the seba, or vermicelli. On the New Year, on the top of a cake of rice, among other things, such as fern leaves and sea weed, a lobster is placed, and this lobster conveys "a felicitous meaning," for it symbolizes the wish that the guests may live on until their backs are bent with age, as is the crustacean. There are advertisements, just as in any other popular magazine, and you read the solicitations of a firm of silk mercers who started in business in 1660.

The expert in Japanese ware must re-

member, as Mr. Negishi Yashiiako points out, that the periods in old Japanese ceramics are (1) the original crude domestic wares, (2,) those showing a Corean influence, and (3) those where Chinese ideas predominated. There have been many long and erudite papers written on this topic, not a tithe as clear and readily understandable as the article that appears in the Kokumin-No-Tomo.

The Kokumin-No-Tomo is in many ways quite on a par with some American magazines, and it should be understood as typical of the rapid progress Japan is making, intellectually and commercially.

Zola, when interviewed by a representative of The London Telegraph as to his future work, said that his "Paris," which was the last of the three volumes of that series of which "Lourdes" and "Rome" were the first and second, was almost finished. The Abbé Pierre Froment, as in the other volumes, figures in the new one. The abbé is "the pivot around which everything in the volume is to turn, and his efforts to accommodate Catholicity to the needs of contemporary Socialism—to found, in fact, a new religion calculated to adapt itself to modern ideas and exigencies—will be set forth." There never was a Frenchman who did not think that Paris was in the lead of the rest of the world, and so M. Zola remarked that "Lourdes was dead and Rome dying," but as to Paris, she was "the unfailing source of marvelous inspiration for the peoples of other lands."

The Illustrated London News gives the key to the inner history of Mr. Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvy." Joseph Thomson was, of course, the African friend whom Barrie describes. Barrie had been subeditor of The Nottingham Journal. Mr. Stead of The Pall Mall Gazette published Barrie's first article in London, but it was Frederick Greenwood who, with fine appreciation, first found out the true flavor of an unknown man's writings and published "An Auld Licht Community." This sketch appeared in The St. James's Gazette thirteen years ago. As to that club which Barrie's mother made such fun about, the managers of which were, so she believed, to divide her son's entrance fee, that was the Garrick. Margaret Ogilvy's son was proposed by Lord Rosebery and seconded by Mr. Greenwood.

It is a perfectly lovely and extended German adjective which the Fliegende Blätter puts into the mouth of a Prussian Colonel. The officer is in a temper on account of some awkwardness of the soldiers, and he sputters out: "Herr Gotthimmelheiligkreuzbombenundgranatenmillionendonnerwetter." Prof. Masson made another long-word coupling of this kind: "The not-knowing-what-to-do-with-their-money inhabitants of England." Carlyle was rather fond of stringing verbal beads.

The February number of The Century will contain what promises to be an interesting discussion of the causes of the failure of the Southern Confederacy. In a recent number of the magazine was printed a paper by Duncan Rose entitled "Why the Confederacy Failed." In the February number seven men who were general officers in the civil war will continue the discussion of this topic. Their names are Gens. S. D. Lee, Joseph Wheeler, E. P. Alexander, and E. M. Law of the Confederate Army, and Gens. Don Carlos Buell, O. O. Howard, and Jacob D. Cox of the Union Army.

The Late Oscar M. Dunham.

The Critic's "Lounger" writes as follows of the late Oscar M. Dunham, for many years manager of the Cassell publishing house in this city, who mysteriously disappeared a few years ago and was next heard from when he died and his body was brought here for interment last December:

"For ten years I was connected with Mr. Dunham in business, and I can truly say that I never met a more fair-minded, kind-hearted man. He seemed to be on the right side of every public question, and in such business relations as I had with him his word was as good as his bond. Indeed, we seldom had our agreements in writing, and I never knew him to swerve from his spoken word. That such a man could have been a defaulter seems incredible, not because he was smooth-spoken, but because he was plain spoken and straightforward. He was the best of husbands, the kindest and most affectionate of fathers.

"The very morning before his flight his youngest daughter was in his office. I happened to be in the next room, and noticed that when the time came for her to go it seemed very hard for him to part with her. He kissed her good-bye two or three times, and followed her to the door, holding her hand. When she left the building he watched her from the window, and I noticed the strange expression of his face and wondered what it meant. I should have wondered more had I known! That was the last time he saw his child, and she was the last member of the family to see him; for that afternoon he disappeared, and no one heard of him again until the report of the accident, followed quickly by the news of his death, reached this city."

Pictures in the Galleries.

There has been a revival in the art world of New York during the past fortnight and an unusual number of small but interesting collections of pictures are now on exhibition at the leading dealers' galleries in the city. The sale of the old-fashioned paintings owned by Marshall O. Roberts brought many picture buyers to town, and has consequently stimulated business in art circles. The figures realized at the three nights' sale at Chickering Hall of the Roberts pictures were unexpectedly and remarkably high on the whole, and when the fact is emphasized that with very few exceptions the canvases disposed of were those of painters long since dead and represented schools of art which have not been fashionable for many years, it is difficult to account for the comparatively high prices realized at this sale, except on the ground that the majority of them were bought for sentimental or historical reasons. That there was no consistency in the buying is shown by the fact that a really fine example of Thomas Cole, one of the few, if not the only early American landscape painter of merit, "The Old Mill—Sunset," sold for $90, while such a painting as Henry Peters Gray's "Rose of Fiesoli" brought $270, and also that while Gignoux's strong example of American landscape art, "Hawk's Nest, West Virginia," brought only $210, Huntington's once famous but now antiquated and almost ridiculous "Mercy's Dream," actually sold for $525, more than was obtained for Prof. Weir's elaborate and in its way good figure work, "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," which sold for $500. The really famous pictures of the collection, Church's "Rainy Season in the Tropics," with its impossible rainbow, which now looks as if it had been drawn with a pair of dividers, and Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," sold, respectively, for $1,550 and $16,100. The last canvas, which is only valuable historically, brought at least $600 more than had been expected, owing to a competition for its possession between Mr. Avery, representing John S. Kennedy, who secured it for presentation to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the agents of the Corcoran Gallery, at Washington. The sale was full of surprises from beginning to end, and the spectators felt as if they had been transported back at least a quarter of a century when the old and familiar canvases were shown in succession, while the auctioneer's voice as he proclaimed the painters, most of whom are long since dead, was truly like one from the tombs. There were two incidents of the sale of an unusual nature. On the first evening a number in the audience who well remember Mr. Roberts were startled by the presence of a gentleman in one of the front seats who in build, expression, and even to the white whiskers under his chin, was the exact counterpart of Mr. Roberts during the last years of his life. It almost seemed as if the ghost of the owner of the once famous collection had appeared to witness the dispersal of his highly prized treasures. The second incident was the purchase of a large number of the paintings out of sentiment by a gentleman who at the time of Mr. Roberts's first forming his collection was a porter in a famous art store of the day. He grew familiar with the pictures through carrying them from the store to Mr. Roberts's house and hanging them there. Long years ago he invested his savings in real estate, and through some successful business ventures became a wealthy man. When the sale was announced old memories crowded upon him, and he decided to attend it. Once there, old sentiment impelled him to the purchase of the canvases which he had grown to love in his earlier and poorer days.

Mr. David Neal, the well-known and forceful American portrait painter, who has been living in Munich for the past ten or fifteen years, has arrived in this city and will probably soon give an open exhibition of his recent work. Mr. Neal's best-known canvas is his "Cromwell's Visit to Milton." He is noted for his strong drawing and the fine pose and expression of his figures. It is probable that Mr. Neal will remain here for some time as he has several portrait orders to execute.

Mr. Julius Oehme, long and favorably known to American picture buyers and collectors, has several very interesting and important canvases in his Fifth Avenue gallery at present. The most important of these is a large Constable, "Vale of the Stour," the most satisfactory and finest example of the great English landscape painter which has probably ever been seen in America. Painted in a low key, joyous and bright in color, the canvas is a delight to study and admire. Coret, it would seem, must have studied in particular its exquisite atmosphere and silvery tone. There is a sense of vastness and of wind-swept space irresistibly impressive and attractive, and the eye roams from the hills and the cattle and figures in the foreground far over the blue lake in the middle distance to the far-off river and the imagined sea beyond. As a study of tone, of harmony, and of color, this really great landscape cannot be surpassed. Near the Constable hangs a pastoral idyl by Gainsborough, somewhat allegorical in subject and suggesting the flight into Egypt, with the small group of mother and child on the left and the ass's head appearing above the bushes on the right. The figures recall Greuze at his best. The picture has a warm, golden tone, and is extremely rich in quality. There are also in this gallery a fine example of Sir Thomas Lawrence, a three-quarter face of a lady, rich in color; a charming little Sir Joshua, a portrait of Mme. Schenderlin, very soft and lovely in color; a perfect English type, an important Bouguereau, "Love's Whispering"; a good Ridgeway Knight, "Calling the Ferry," and two splendid small examples of Henner, with auburn shades in the maidens' hair which even Titian might have envied. Madrazo, the Spanish portrait painter, who is expected to arrive to-morrow from Europe, will have his headquarters at Mr. Oehme's gallery, and will soon hold an exhibition of his recent portraits there.

Miss Maria Brooks, who has achieved reputation as a portrait painter of much ability and worth, has now on exhibition at the gallery of Fisher, Adler & Schwartz, a full length of Mrs. Alexander, to which high praise can be unstintingly awarded. The sense of repose in the figure, which is seated, is very marked. The drawing is strong and the color true, while the likeness has been well caught. In the same gallery, among other good canvases, are Sadlier's fine character study of "Returning Thanks," two scenes on the Nile, by Carl Oohes, very charming in color and sentiment, and a good example of Sanchez-Perrier.

M. Chartran has now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries a display of thirteen portraits, a large and fine study of "The Monks of the Grande Chartreuse at Matins," and a small landscape. The art of M. Chartran is above all else a showy one. His portraits are in every case flattering ones, and give good reason on this account for his popularity. Those in particular of Messrs. A. M. Dodge, Malcolm Graham, and Capt. J. R. de Lamar are certainly more than complimentary to their originals. The best of the portraits are the superior and rather more serious full-length one of "Pope Leo XIII.," and the smaller oval one of Mrs. Trenor Park and her daughter. The portrait of President-elect McKinley shows evidence of hasty painting, and has a touch of theatrical business in the suggested American flag in the corner. One studies these, on the whole, well drawn and freshly and beautifully colored examples of M. Chartran's brush with pleasure, but one comes away with a glitter in one's eyes and the impression of tinsel and not fine gold. The work lacks seriousness of purpose and execution.

Browning's Mother.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

When the tercentenary of the foundation of Edinburgh University was celebrated, in 1882, Robert Browning was one of the invited guests. The poet was then introduced to Thomas Gilray, Professor of English Literature in University College, Dundee, and he made the remark that he was deeply interested in Dundee, as his mother had been born there. So far as is known, this was the first intimation of any connection between Dundee and Robert Browning. Prof. Gilray did not make special investigation as to this connection, and his removal afterward to a professional appointment in the University at Otago, New Zealand, precluded research. The following account of Browning's maternal ancestors is the result of protracted researches made by the writer.

The Dundee Sugar House was founded in the Sea-gait, Dundee, in 1751. Like similar refineries established in Glasgow about the same time, it was wrought by skilled workmen brought from Holland. Among the Dutchmen brought to Dundee shortly after the Sugar House was opened there was a certain William Wiedemann, who apparently held an important position in the works, judging from the social rank which he soon attained. On the 27th of June, 1769, he was able to purchase a self-contained house in the Sea-gait, a short distance to the west of the Sugar House. The deed of sale is recorded in the Register of Sasines, preserved in the Burgh Charter Room of Dundee, Volume 290, Page 286. The property is designated thus: "All and whole, that tenement of land or house, some time ago built by William Couper, messenger in Dundee, and the yard thereto belonging, lying on the south side of the Sea-gait of Dundee, betwixt the yard some time of the heirs of Provost George Brown on the east; the lands and yards of the heirs of James Morris, weaver in Craigie, on the west; the Sea-gait Street on the north, and the seaflood on the south parts. Which yard, upon part whereof said tenement or house is built, formerly belonged to David Ramsay, merchant in Dundee, thereafter to John Ramsay, disponed thereafter to John Ramsay L'Amy, his son, thereafter to Patrick Crichton, writer in Dundee, who disponed the same to the said William Couper, and disponed by him to William Wiedemann."

This precise description makes it perfectly easy to identify the site of the house. It stood on the south side of Sea-gait, at the corner of the street opened about 1800 as a passage to the river, and called Trades Lane. The garden was a large plot of ground extending southward nearly to the site of the present Dundee and Arbroath Railway station, and is now entirely built upon. The house itself was in existence till 1830, when it was demolished to make way for an extension of Messrs. Watson's distillery stores. Here William Wiedemann resided till his death, which took place in 1777. He was buried in the Howff, or old cemetery of Dundee, as is proved by the register of burials, now in the Dundee charter-room. The only record of deaths at that period was kept by the Town Chamberlain, who had to account for the dues exacted for opening a grave. Under date Aug. 16, 1777, this entry occurs: "Mr. William Wiedemann, 4s." His widow continued to reside in the house, and had apparently some adequate means of subsistence—possibly shares in the Sugar House Company—for her name appears in the first Dundee Directory, published in 1782, as one of "the Merchant Company."

The eldest son of William Wiedemann, the sugar refiner, was William Wiedemann, mariner. In those days it was usual for the owner or part owner of a ship to navigate his own vessel, and the term "mariner" must not be supposed to imply that Wiedemann was a common seaman. He made his father's house, in Dundee, his own headquarters, and brought his wife to reside there shortly after the Sea-gait property was purchased. This wife bore the name of Sarah Revell—a patronymic that suggests a Continental origin, though it must not be forgotten that the name in its various forms of Revell, Reull, and Rule, had long been prevalent in the locality. While Sarah Revell, or Wiedemann, lived in the Sea-gait mansion, a daughter was born, named Sarah, after her mother. This Sarah Wiedemann was the mother of Robert Browning.

When Sarah Wiedemann was five years old her grandfather died, and she remained with her grandmother in the Sea-gait house until she had reached the age of fifteen. The date of her mother's death has not been discovered, but there is no record of it in the Dundee Register of Burials. Unfortunately, no tombstone was erected over the grave of her grandfather, thus depriving this generation of a few items that would have been of interest. The precise time when Sarah Wiedemann left Dundee can now be definitely stated.

In 1787 William Wiedemann, mariner, decided to sell the house in the Sea-gait of Dundee. With the sale of the Sea-gait mansion the connection of the Wiedemann family with Dundee practically ceased. It is curious that nearly a century elapsed—1787 to 1882—before that connection was brought into notice by a casual remark from the lips of the great poet. It seems that William Wiedemann removed to London after the house was sold, and his daughter, Sarah Wiedemann, in 1806, was a member of the Congregational Church in York Street, Peckham, under the Rev. George Clayton. She met Robert Browning's father and was married to him in 1811 and the poet was born one year afterward.

Among My Books.

Among my books—what rest is there
From wasting woes! what balm for care!
If ills appall or clouds hung low,
And drooping dim the fleeting show,
I revel still in vision's race.
At will I breathe the classic air,
The wanderings of Ulysses share;
Or see the plume of Bayard flow—
Among my books.

Whatever face the world may wear—
If Lilian has no smile to spare,
For others let her beauty blow,
Such favors I can well forego;
Perchance forget the frowning fair
Among my books.

SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

When Franklin Lost His Clothes.

The following advertisement is taken from The Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 532, wherein the reader of Feb. 22, 1738, was informed that The Gazette contained the "Freshest advices, Foreign and Domestick. Printed by B. Franklin, Post Master, at the news printing offices near the Market. Price 10s. a year. Where advertisements are taken in, and Book Binding is done reasonably, in the best manner":

STOLEN on the 15th Instant, by one William Lloyd, out of the house of Benj. Franklin, an half worn Sagathee coat lin'd with silk, four fine homespun shirts, a fine Holland shirt ruffled at the Hands and Bosom, a pair of black broadcloth Breeches, new seated and lined with leather, two pair of good worsted stockings, one of a dark color, and the other a lightish blue, a coarse cambrick Handkerchief, marked with an F in red silk, a new pair of Calf skin shoes, a Boy's new Castor Hat, and sundry other things.

N. B. The said Lloyd pretends to understand Latin and Greek, and has been a school-master; He is an Irishman, about 30 years of age, tall and slim; Had on a lightish colour'd Great Coat, red jacket, a pair of black silk breeches, an old felt Hat too little for him, and sewed on the side of the crown with white Thread, and an old dark colour'd wig; but may perhaps wear some of the stolen cloathes above mentioned. Whoever secures the said Thief so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Thirty Shillings reward and reasonable charges paid by B. FRANKLIN.

This loss which Benjamin Franklin met with 159 years ago was newly called to public attention on the occasion of the recent Typothetae dinner in this city.

There are men who will make you books, and then loose them on the world, with as much disgrace as they would a dish of fritters.—Cervantes.

ART AND ARTISTS.

In the February Magazine of Art (Cassell Publication Company) there is an account of an artist, Mr. Bertram Hiles, with a number of designs for friezes, hammered metal, wall paper, and head and tail pieces for book illustrations, all of which are excellent. There is, too, a neat sketch of the artist, drawn by himself. Wonderful to relate, the designer of these really graceful works makes them with a pencil or brush, which he holds between his lips or teeth. When Mr. Bertram Hiles was eight years old he lost, through a railroad accident, both of his arms. Having shown at an early age a decided inclination to art, the loss of his arms did not deter him from his favorite pursuit. "He accordingly set to work with courage and enthusiasm, and in a short time, by dint of persistent practice and perseverance, found that he could write legibly and draw with firmness of line." He then studied in the Technical School at Bristol. It took him from five to six years "to obtain complete mastery over his mouth and the muscles of his neck." Mr. Hiles has won many prizes in art competitions, and is an exhibitor at the Royal Society of British Artists, and finds employment as a designer for leading English firms of decorators. Although there have been good painters who plied brushes with their feet, this is the first case we know of where the lips or the teeth have been taught to do the service of the hands. In Moscheles's reminiscences of Du Maurier it may be read how clever was an artist without hands, who made copies with his feet of all the great pictures at Antwerp, and admirable work it was. But designing, drawing, and coloring, as Mr. Hiles does them, seem to be unique. If any one wants to find out practically how difficult it is to guide a pencil between the lips, let him try to make his signature in that way with a pencil on a piece of paper.

Salisbury Cathedral now requires repairs, and for the tower and spire £15,000 is wanted. Ten thousand pounds has been received, and £5,000 more is asked for.

Detaille's water color of the Chalons review, given in honor of the Czar and Czarina, is highly admired. The father of the present Czar was fond of Detaille's work, and had been a purchaser of some of his earlier paintings.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, who is indefatigable in his researches for National portraits, wishes additional information in regard to the pictures of Daniel Webster. There is probably more than one portrait of Daniel Webster in New York City and in the State worthy of notice. Webster's admirers were not alone to be found in Boston. Persons having what they believe to be original portraits of Webster will address Mr. Charles Henry Hart, at Rosemont, Penn.

The Museum of Fine Arts of Boston has now on exhibition Greek, Roman, and Etruscan work, which was purchased with a part of the bequest left to the museum by Mrs. Catherine P. Perkins. Among the objects is a bronze head of the Princess Arsenoe, a colossal head of Alexander, the nose of which is wanting; a Hermes, either Greek or a good Roman copy, and a head of Athenae. In Roman work there is a female head, a bronze Hercules, and another bronze, supposably that of Antoninus Pius. The strongest head is that of a Roman commander. The Etruscan work presents nothing novel.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will be held from Feb. 20 to March 13, inclusive. Exhibits will be received until Wednesday, Feb. 10. For information George Keister, Secretary, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, should be addressed.

Here is another story of a picture: When Queen Victoria ascended the throne an artist painted a picture, and he sold it. He was a young man then, and was glad enough to dispose of it. Some time ago a small dealer in the North of England wrote the painter, saying he had a picture of a bird or something, with a signature to it, that of the painter, and that he would take just £5 for it. At once the offer was accepted, and Mr. Watts, on whom great honors are not properly showered, saw once more his "Wounded Heron," a work he had painted in 1838. Mr. Watts was born in 1817, and he exhibited his first picture in 1837, and this "Wounded Heron" was on the Academy wall just sixty years ago.

How necessary it may be for a man to have ability in two directions we do not know. There was Alexandre Dumas, the elder, who really could write romances and as a cook was simply immense. There is the most vigorous of poets, who is a cabinetmaker, with a brilliant ability for making drawers in cabinets which never stick. Now we learn that Rudyard Kipling is to make a frontispiece for the new monthly magazine, The Month. But Mr. Kipling might do that by inherit-

Mr. Alvah Bradish, The Sunday Morning Tribune of Detroit says has a portrait of Lewis Cass painted by Mr. Bradish, which now hangs in the Mayor's office of Detroit. The portrait the City of Detroit sought to purchase. Mr. Bradish made also a portrait of Washington Irving, having gone to New York so as to paint the picture. Mr. Bradish thus described Irving as a model to a representative of The Detroit Tribune: "At first Irving was averse to giving a sitting, taking the ground that his withered, old face should not be preserved on canvas, but finally he succumbed to the artist's pleas and allowed the necessary studies. Mr. Bradish became a guest in Irving's home for a month or more, and incidentally learned many interesting details about America's first novelist, all of which he will preserve in his memoirs, upon which he is now engaged. Mr. Bradish's full-length portrait of Irving represents him standing under a silk mulberry tree in an attitude of repose. The background is the beautiful Hudson and surrounding wooded shores."

People can do graceful things in France. A lady, strictly guarding her anonymity, learning that there were young men belonging to the Ecole des Beaux Arts distinguished for their proficiency, but who were without means, has had a house furnished in one of the most picturesque parts of France, where, without cost, a certain number of artists may spend their Summers and study.

We may expect a fine piece of work when France issues her new twenty-franc piece, the designing of which is M. Chaplain's.

The aquarelle which Detaille has made, representing the review at Challons, is now on its way to St. Petersburg. The Czar is shown in a Cossack uniform, and is saluting the French flag. This work M. Detaille made for the united French press, who wished to express their devotion to Russia.

Whether true or not, the stories of the eccentricities of a M. Borniche, who was a kind of universal Macaenas, crop out every now and then in the French press. M. Borniche, a marchand de bois, was honest, and amassed a very large fortune, and he bought pictures apparently by the superficial foot, indifferent as to quality. A picture to him was a picture. A bad picture in France is called "a croute," (Anglice, "a crust,") and M. Borniche accumulated stacks of such "croutes." His collecttion, so it is said, numbered 25,000. When the good man passed away, his painted acreage was sold, but only one picture in five could find a buyer, and the average price of each lot was only 30f. The Paris New York Herald says that the other 20,000 pictures have been valued at about 25 cents each. Perhaps their cheapness ought not to have been mentioned. The Borniche gallery might come to this country.

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, who is now in this country, has described intelligently his ideas relating to his work, the "Holy Grail," now in the Boston Library. From The Boston Herald the following is taken: "In the legends the Damsel is said to be 'going down into the deepest hell, and riding on a yellow mule.' Of course I change that. There's no room in a library for a mule, and especially a yellow one." Trying to discover exactly what was the Grail, Mr. Abbey says he went to Genoa "on purpose to see the vessel which is supposed to be the Grail itself. It is a very simple affair—as simple as this," and Mr. Abbey held up the earthenware vessel into which he dipped his brush as he painted. "It is green, supposed to have been made of a single emerald, but it's nothing more than green glass. So it became a question whether to use it, and have the whole picture in which it occurs equally simple, or whether to make the Grail a gorgeous Gothic affair and the picture correspondingly brilliant." For certain architectural details Mr. Abbey went to Lepuy, in France, but would not have succeeded in getting the casts he wanted if it had not been for the kind services of Sir Frederick Leighton.

In December last the Regents of the University of the State of New York granted a charter to the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, and in that charter leading citizens were named as Trustees. By-laws were at once prepared and adopted, and officers and standing committees were elected. The inaugural meeting of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts was held yesterday, Jan. 22, followed by a reception. In the formation of this most useful institution, Prof. George F. Comfort, former Dean of the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse, has been conspicuous. The first annual course of lectures upon the fine arts under the auspices of the museum will be given this Winter.

A very nice numismatic find was made lately in St. Petersburg at a money changer's, on the Nevsky Prospect. It was a crown piece of King Edward IV., with the date 1552. The question arises,

Books Sold in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 20.

The library of the late Franklin B. Gowen, late President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was sold at auction in Birch's, 1110 Chestnut Street, yesterday afternoon, and, from a bookdealer's point of view, very good prices were obtained.

The gem, or one of the most interesting of the lots put up for sale, was a beautiful copy of the little 1777 (London) edition of Pope's Works, which once belonged to the poet Burns, and which bears the autograph of the poet on three of the eight volumes. It also includes an autograph letter of the poet's son, presenting the dainty edition to a friend. The bidding started at $5 a volume, and soon ran up to $9, at which figure it was sold. A beautiful set of the Pickering Edition of the British Poets, fifty-three volumes, was sold to a dealer for $2 a volume. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," first edition, which is scarce, and contains some matter on New York politics omitted in subsequent editions, went for $5, which is considered a very small figure.

A large-paper copy of the Household Edition of Charles Dickens's Works in fifty-five volumes was sold for $3.80 a volume. It was one of an edition limited to fifty copies, and is an excessively scarce set. The majority of the books sold were standard works, usually of what are known as "best editions," although very few scarce and no rare books were offered.

This afternoon the paintings owned by Mr. Gowen will be sold, and on Saturday morning some fine china and cut-glass ware from the Gowen residence will be offered for sale.

The Fighting Editors.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

I remember calling at the office of a great Parisian newspaper with a friend who wished to have rectified a statement published in it concerning him. When our business was made known we were ushered into a handsomely furnished room on the first floor. Seated at desks, without a trace of pens, ink, or paper, or of anything in a literary way except some new novels, together with a few packages of cigarettes, were two gentlemen, whose appearance made a considerable impression on me. They were faultlessly dressed in deep black (the duellist's color.) Each had the ribbon of the Legion in his buttonhole, their long jet-black mustaches were waxed out to a point as fine as a needle's, and there was in their whole manner, their voices, their gestures, and the expression of their eyes and mouths, an indescribable something that proclaims the man who at one time or another has worn a uniform. These were the fighting editors, with whom evidently the pen was not mightier than the sword. They were civil, however, and consented to the rectification of the paragraph. As fighting was their trade, they looked at it in a purely business way, and only went out when the demands made were too unreasonable to be entertained. I fancy that they sometimes fought in defense of articles they had never even seen.

The Bludgeons of Constantinople.

From the January Scribner's.

These men of Constantinople were not armed in the common sense of the word. Some of them had revolvers, and the most of them had knives. But they seldom used either; for awkward questions might be raised if the police were called to account for failing to arrest armed civilians on the streets. Carrying axe-helves, pick-axe handles, heavy clubs, like baseball bats, jagged fragments of broken scantling; carrying anything that can crush the skull of man, this horrible rabble flooded the streets of all Christian quarters of the city, like an all-desolating tidal wave, silent but irresistible. Their silence by day was almost as terrible as their howls by night. They would be seen going along the street, when they would meet an Armenian who had ventured to attempt to reach his home. Without a word they would break in his skull and go on their way, entirely unmoved, and hardly having spoken a loud word. If resistance was offered they had only to say, "The Giaours resist!" and a horde of their fellows would come running from all directions to destroy one who had proved his seditious quality by daring to resist a Mussulman.

Helen Keller.

From the January Century.

Until Helen Keller was eleven years of age her only means of communication was by finger spelling. Then at her own urgent request she was given lessons in speech by Miss Fuller, Principal of the Horace Mann School. The rapidity with which she acquired the ability to speak was unprecedented. She soon abandoned finger spelling as a means of expression, and has ever since used speech alone.

But others still had to communicate with her by their fingers. She then expressed a strong wish to learn to read the lips by touching them with her fingers. For the purpose of attempting this difficult task and to get special training in speech, she came to the Wright-Humason School in New York City. During the two years that she remained there she succeeded in acquiring the power of understanding people when they spoke to her, and at the same time pursued regular courses of study in arithmetic, history, physical geography, French, and German. She has read much of the best literature, and is very intelligent on the topics of the day. Her own speech is now excellent, and she has entered a girls' school in Cambridge, Mass., where she is taking a course preparatory for Radcliffe College.

When being spoken to she places her index finger lightly upon the lips, while the other fingers and upon the cheek, the middle one touching the nose. The thumb is upon the larynx. This position gives her the greatest possible information concerning the elements of which speech is composed.

English as She Is Jupped.

From "Mountaineering in the Summer Alps" by The Rev. Walter Weston.

The Rev. Mamoao Kagaren brought me a present of a tin of native preserved apricots put up at Magano, bearing the inscription "This apricots is very sweetest." Another tin—I think it was a sort of Japanese "Liebeg"—was still more remarkable inscribed "All the medicines of our company used to sell are not only manufactured of the pure and good material, but also, unless the article are inspected by the Superintendent, they not sealed. It is true that their quality is best. If there was suspection about it, trust on official examination. If even in the slightest neglect the result is not good our company should be responsible for it. Beware the trade-mark sealing wax and wrapper of our company." In this connection I may remark on the curious signs in English (?) composed in cheerful independence of outside help. I have seen the equivalent of the English "mangling done here" rendered "The machine for smoothing the wrinkles in the trousers" and "Washman, ladies only," "Clothing of woman tailor, ladies furnished in upper story," "Instracted by the French horse-leech," (this adorned the door of a veterinary surgeon and referred to the tuition under which the gentleman was trained.)

The Floorwalker and His Duties.

From the January Scribner's Magazine.

The floorwalker, sometimes called an "usher," (either name is equally inadequate as descriptive of his duties,) gets from $15 to $40 a week, and he earns it fully. What the buyer is to the inner management of the store he is to the outer. To the public he is nothing more than a politely convenient living directory, who knows promptly that the ribbon sale is seven counters down to the left, and that carpet-sweepers may be found at the end of the middle aisle on the third floor. Such matters as these are the simplest of his duties. To keep his salespeople up to the standard in dress, deportment, and activity; to be polite to everybody, to stand as a buffer between the salespeople and the wrath of those who have grievances against the store for goods missent or other mistakes made; to see that the rules are obeyed; in short, to be the arbiter of conduct and store etiquet; these are enough to guard him against annui. Under a combination of a far-seeing, shrewd buyer, and a courteous, hardworking "aisle manager," as he prefers to be called, with a knack of managing people, any department will more than pay its share of the expenses of the establishment.

The Sweet, Sad Years.

The sweet sad years, the sun, the rain,
Alas! too quickly did they wane,
For each some boon, some blessing bore;
Of smiles and tears each had its store,
Its chequered lot of bliss and pain.

Altho' it idle be and vain,
Yet cannot I the wish restrain
That I had held them evermore;
The sweet sad years!

Like echo of an old refrain
That long within the mind has lain,
I keep repeating o'er and o'er
"Nothing can e'er the past restore,
Nothing bring back the years again";
The sweet sad years!
—Canon BELL in Leisure Hour.

Adverse Criticism.

What flowers I had in one fair knot were bound,
And so I laid them on a public stall,
Wondering would any one take note at all,
Or, taking note, to praise them would be found,
A keen-eyed critic turned the nosegay round,
Then cried, "No true flowers, these!" and let it fall:
"Mere weeds that grow against the church's wall!
And what coarse thread about the stalks is wound!"

'Tis true, I fear me, dandelions and grass
I culled, mistaking them for garden blooms,
And half-believing that they so might pass;
And now my critic has pronounced my doom,
Half-undeceived, I shall not grudge my lot,
If friends may find one true forget-me-not.
—I in The Spectator.

Colinette.

"Colinette" she had for name;
In a Summer of my prime,
For the happy harvest time,
To her village home I came.
I was but a schoolboy yet,
But a simple girl was she,
And she died in February,
Little Colinette.

Up and down a leafy chase
Hand in hand we used to run:
How I reveled in the fun!
How she panted with the race!
Finch and linnet when we met
Sang our loves that knew no wrong,
Made the burden of their song
Little Colinette.

Then at length we met to part,
Sat with darkening skies above,
Love (I knew it not for love)
Throbbing to my inmost heart.
Hiding all my soul's regret,
"Till another year," said I,
As I took her hand, "good-bye,
Little Colinette."

Oh, the story's very old,
Very common, that I tell;
Not the less will tears upwell
Whensoe'er the story's told:
Many a witching young coquette
Now I woo with poet's pen;
Once alone I've loved, and then
Little Colinette.
—From an Unknown French Poet. By EDWARD BYRON NICHOLSON in The Academy.

HERE AND THERE.

Victor Hugo had a contempt for the French censorship. When he had written "Hernani," which of course belonged to the theatre where it was being performed, copies of the drama were circulated, whereupon Hugo wrote a stinging letter, addressed to the Minister of the Interior. The conclusion reads: "Pirated copies of 'Hernani' are being circulated. Where can they come from? I ask once more. From the theatre, whose hopes they would blight, whose interests they would ruin, where the greatest caution is observed, where the thing is an impossibility—or from the censors? The censorship has one manuscript at its disposal, a manuscript with which it can do what it likes. The censorship is my literary and political enemy. It has the privilege of being dishonest and disloyal. I impeach the censorship."

A most curious controversy may be found in the January Open Court, where the Right Rev. Shaku Soyen, delegate of Japan to the Chicago Parliament of Religions, espouses the cause of Buddhism, and the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, Chairman of the parliament, and the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York, that of Christianity. In the same number there is a sermon on "Trade and Usury," by Martin Luther, translated by Prof. Carruth, and a valiant defense of the claims of science in theology by Dr. Cornill, Professor of Old Testament History in Königsberg, Germany.

Mr. Robert Harrison, who was for thirty-six years librarian of the London Library, died lately at the age of seventy-six. Some of his reminiscences of literary men, printed in The Westminster Review, are interesting. When Thackeray was writing "The Virginians" he came to him for a life of Gen. Wolfe. "I don't want," he said, "a historical account of his career, Lord Mahon's book gives me that, but I want something that will tell me the color of his breeches." Mr. Harrison also helped Charles Reade to find materials for his story of "The Cloister and the Hearth." The late Lord Lytton was a frequent visitor and inquirer, as also was the author of "Westward Ho!" and George Eliot. Mr. Harrison was quite astonished at first to see what pains and research were applied to the production of books so easy to read as were the best novels.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives two illustrations of the romances which are to be. This is from what is called "The Novel of Adventure": "He drew his rapier and lowered the visor of his cap de maintenance, while the haughty lady hid her face in the broidered folds of her sarcenet. 'Fear naught, sweet wench,' he cried, as he blew the tinder of his culverin into a glow. 'Twas a simple action, but it minded him of his joyous youth, when, in the flow of his youthful wit, he was wont to say in jest that it was not his wont to do things by halves, so no demi-culverin for him. A merry conceit, God wot. 'Fear naught, fair demoiselle,' he cried. 'Swounds! but by my halidom, I'll pink yon yclept caitiff through the weasand and blow his palsied knaves unshriven through the chapel wall.' The boom of an exploding portcullis rang along the raftered roof. 'Have on't!' he cried." Then for real unintelligible slush, with a rowdy young woman present, such as is only found in the "Romance of Social Conditions," what follows is neatly hit off: "'Yes,' said the Duchess, leaning back in her chair and observing with a quick flicker of her eyelids the limpid magnolia in Lord Eustace's buttonhole, 'I have often noticed that the subfusc is the stepmother of atheism.' 'Possibly,' replied the young peer, with a slight curl of his nostril, 'but moss cumulates round the rolling stone.' 'What rot!' interrupted Daisy, as she crossed her feet on the mantelpiece. 'A black sheep always makes the gamiest mutton, and you don't want jelly.'"

One would not think that Coleridge wanted to turn an honest penny (after his death, of course, and for the benefit of his family) by trading on his reputation as a bibliophilist. This phrase of his had better be taken then as a joke: "In case of my speedy death, it would answer to buy £100 worth of carefully chosen books, in order to attract attention to my library and to give accession to the value of books by their coexisting with co-appurtenants." ("Anima Poetæ," p. 183.)

What becomes of presentation copies, "with the respects of the author," &c.? In time they are scattered. Maybe the donor of the book happens to see his own gift in Ann Street in a box, labeled "Fifteen cents each, or two for a quarter." Somebody in The Cornhill tells of a blunder he once made. He bought a presentation copy, possibly cheap, and happened to dine with the writer and the giver of the book. The contributor to Cornhill writes: "Both my friend and his wife have a remarkable gift of silence, and the announcement of my discovery, made too light-heartedly, was received with a polar stillness that froze the blood. Both looked at their plates steadily while a man could count fifty; then my friend said: 'For the time of year we are remarkably free from fog.' Of course, being, after all, a man and no worm, I was obliged to recur to my topic, but I have never repeated the experiment."

Coleridge must have been just the right man to lend books to. It might have been a long time before he returned the loan, if he ever did it at all, but if it did come back it was singularly enriched. Charles Lamb used to expatiate on the advantages of lending books to Coleridge, for he had a way of writing marginal notes in the volumes, which made them invaluable. The Athenæum describes a volume of Flögels, which belonged to Southey, and which Coleridge borrowed. The book has turned up, with innumerable marginal notes written by Coleridge. There is in New York a "Beaumont and Fletcher" which bears in its title page the name of a friend of Coleridge's, and there are many annotations, all in the handwriting of the poet and philosopher.

There is more than a tremor of excitement among London book buyers because very shortly a great sensational sale is to take place—the disposal at auction of Lord Ashburnham's library. Some estimates have been made as to the possible value of this great collection, and experts insist that $1,000,000 is well inside the limit.

The Academy pokes fun at an edition of a recent poet. The book leaf measures 15 inches long by 11 wide, and the text is just 3½ inches square—a little island, as it were, in a big sea. "There is enough margin left," says The Academy, "on which to write a real book." But what a chance there would be for admirers of the poet to express their laudations! "Too beautiful for anything," and "so awful sweet;" those are the choice expressions such a margin invites.

The whole civilized world is indebted to Walter Scott. A subscription has been opened in England to furnish the means for the purchase of a bust of Sir Walter, to be placed in the Poets' Corner, in Westminster Abbey. In Boston an initiative has been taken, and subscriptions are to be received for this monument. Might we not do the same thing in New York? Why not appoint a committee at once, and have a Treasurer for the special purpose? In Boston the Public Library is prepared to receive such subscriptions. Would not the Astor Library perform the same pleasant duty?

Conan Doyle and Max Beerbohm are having an angry discussion, all in type, as to whether Pitt the younger was or was not a fop, and whether Beau Brummell ever did or did not stand with his thumbs in his armpits. Then there is another terribly grave subject: Did Count d'Orsay wear a big hat jammed over his nose? Conan Doyle is only half armed, for if once Max Beerbohm were to attack him with his lead pencil, then, indeed, might the romance writer be demolished. Nevertheless, in season or out of season, let us stick to the historic verities.

There is a New Testament in Greek, printed in Paris in 1550 and now in the Bodleian Library, which Mr. Cyril Davenport believes was once the property of Elizabeth when she was Princess. Inside the volume a note was found in Elizabeth's handwriting, in which she says: "I walke manie times into the pleasant fieldes of the Holye Scriptures, where I plucke up the goodlie green herbes of sentences by praning, eate them by reading, chawe them by musing, and late them up at length in the hie seat of memorie by gathering them together, so that having tasted thy swetenes, I may the less perceave the bitterness of this miserable life."

Miss Mary Angela DDickens, in the Strand Magazine, gives her childish reminiscences of her grandfather, Charles Dickens. His name to her was "Venerables." At Christmas her grandfather gave her a book called "The Child's Prize," and she believed then that he had written every word of it especially for her; another present from him, a doll's house, she accepted with "a keen pang of disappointment." Once, on the occasion of a performance at Gad's Hill, her grandfather read the part of Tiny Tim, and so effectively as to give her, as a little girl, the keenest distress. She thought her Venerables was really crying, and that was agony to her.

Cinquevalli, the sleight-of-hand man, writes "an important letter with one hand" while he tosses in air his inkstand, his blotter, and his superfluous penholders with the other hand. A cynical person has remarked that juggling and writing are by no means uncommon to authors, and the question arises as to whether they had not better stop writing and devote their talents to juggling alone.

When Buckle's library, after his death, was to be disposed of at auction, a man much addicted to book sales was asked: "Are you not going to the sale of Buckle's books?" "No," was the reply, "I shan't find anything there worth while. All Buckle's books were made to be read."

Alas! alack, and welladay for the minor poets! We have found better materials to line trunks with to-day than in the past, and the packages the grocer makes up must be covered with decent paper. In "The Pages from a Private Diary" (The Cornhill) there is the following bitter little bit: "I only knew one major poet in my life, and I once asked him if he had ever read Barry Cornwall. 'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'I shaved right through him.' Poets who cannot anticipate more than a single reading, and who object to 'line a box,' might do worse than publish with Messrs. Pears. Their poems could then be issued in blocks, like office calendars; one leaf to be read each day while lathering, and then pulled off and used—as my friend used Barry Cornwall."

In Macmillan's Magazine there is an article which gives an idea of what were Charles Lamb's resources. When he first entered the East India house his emolument was very small. In 1815 he was in receipt of £480 a year, which sum was increased every year until it reached £700. Just before his retirement his salary became £730. After thirty-three years' service he retired on a pension of £441 per annum. So, after all, Charles Lamb was a fairly well-to-do man.

The "Mouchoir de Poche Politique" was peculiar and due to the inventive genius of a Frenchman. The moral pocket handkerchief for the instruction of Borrioboola-Gha was one of Dickens's inventions. The "political pocket handkerchief" was a Parisian production of 1881. You bought your paper printed on a cheap cotton cloth, and used it, but did not throw it away. If you were a snuff taker, it was invaluable. You blackened your nose, of course, but that might have been owing to the snuff. No one has yet presumed to print advertisements regularly on paper napkins and so combine the useful with the instructive, though that may come about in time.

Among the archives of the Cathedral of Leon Dr. Rudolf Beer found a manuscript of 195 pages containing the Latin version of the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius. It was written in the cursive hand of the tenth century. The Academy says that when it was submitted to such an expert as Rudolf Beer he discovered that the manuscript was a palimpsest, or an erased parchment, and that under the later handwriting there was an older one. The parchment showed, in fact, that it had been written over not less than three times. Below, at the lowest stratum, there was found a valuable text, the Lex Romana Wisigothorum, "written in uncial letters of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century. The Royal Academy of History of Madrid has just reproduced this text.

The Boston Public Library has received from the Duc de Loubat a reproduction of a piece of Mexican figure writing, known as the "Nahua Book." The original, which is in the Vatican, consists of nine pieces of tanned deerskin, folded into forty-eight leaves.

European Balance of Power.

Oscar L. Straus in The Independent.

The congress met at Berlin in July, 1878, a new balance of power or concert was agreed upon between the seven great powers—Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. It consists of sixty-four articles. Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro were declared independent, and the new principality of Bulgaria was formed, and Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum were assigned to Russia, and the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were assigned to Austria. The crux of the treaty, so far as the present state of affairs are concerned, is contained in Article LXI., which provides:

"The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who will superintend their application."

The treaty of Berlin, and especially the article quoted, gives the right, and supplies the means to the powers to restore order in Turkey, and to guarantee security for life, liberty, and property. The signatory powers have the right, under this treaty, to take action, and all that is required is to agree among themselves to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin. Bismarck's revelations, humiliating alike to him by reason of the spitefulness of his motive, and discreditable for his country because of her duplicity, disclose underground alliances, which doubtless have checked the peaceful yet effective action on the part of the nations composing the European balance of power under and by virtue of the treaty of Berlin.

Differences with Germany.

From the January North American Review.

Germany cannot forgive our country for attracting every year a large number of young men who are fit for military service. She says, and with some show of justice: "We have given these young men their education at the expense of the State, and now, when they are in position to pay back to the Fatherland the debt they owe, they sail away to a new country and become Americans." The German is unwilling to believe that his fellow-countrymen emigrate to America because they prefer American institutions to those of their own country; on the contrary, he is firmly persuaded that we, in some underhand manner, entice good Germans away by means of heavy bounties or fraudulent representations made by Government agents. In fact, so deeply grounded is the German suspicion regarding things American that they are ready to believe anything about our country, so long as it is not complimentary. For instance, I have not only seen it taken for granted in print, but even heard it stated in conversation by educated Germans who certainly meant no disrespect to me, that our War of Independence, as well as the civil war, were won because we had in our ranks so large a number of Germans, or because our men were drilled and commanded by Germans. These absurd propositions are made in such good faith that it is impossible to dispute the matter with a German for fear of wounding his national pride. To him there was but one hero in the war of 1776, namely, Steuben; and as for the war of 1866, of course the hero was Franz Siegel.

Houses in London and Berlin.

From "Moltke's Letters to His Wife."

I live at Berlin in a house where there are eight families, each of course inhabiting a separate part. Only the inevitable piano practices break through the barriers, and that is certainly not less the case here where the walls are so thin, than with us in our more massively built houses. The only real difference consists in this, that the "castles" of the Englishmen are built up close to one another, while ours are above one another, and that in consequence thereof we have our rooms all on one floor while theirs occupy several floors. One can safely assert that by far the larger number of the houses in London have frontages of only two or at most three windows in width. They live on the middle floor, take their meals on the ground floor, and sleep on the upper floor. As a consequence there is a total absence of reception rooms. Should any one wish to invite the Court to a ball, he has to get a large temporary room erected in the courtyard for dining purposes, another as a retiring room for the Queen, while the refreshments are to be found served on the ground floor, that is, if one succeeds in getting down the narrow staircase. Everywhere there are crushing and difficulty of moving about. Again and again you may expect to find in London mansions, the frontages of which are in bad taste, though of immense dimensions. The whole side of a square or of a street may be composed of one uniform set of buildings which are throughout in the same style and of the same color."

The French Press.

From the January Chautauquan.

The French press is probably the highest in literary excellence and the lowest in morality and commercial honor of any of the great civilized nations of the world. In this respect it reflects the character of the people, artistic, but lacking in depth, caring more for the form than for the substance. Naturally color printing has been carried to a higher degree of perfection in Paris than any other city, the reproductions of her famous paintings and the colored engravings in the art supplements of leading newspapers, such as The Figaro, being unrivaled.

The Broken Toy.

A broken toy! what memories cling
Around this half-forgotten thing;
What baby laughter seems to rise,
Like old, delightful melodies;
What shouts of wordless, tuneful joy,
At sight of this poor broken toy!

Oh, tiny feet that would not rest!
Oh, dear head pillowed on our breast,
What would we give to hold again
The form we lost, 'mid tears and pain!
Ah, child! the empty cot is ours,
But thine the sunshine and the flowers!

What could we give thee, shouldst thou come
To smile again upon thy home?
Such little pleasures as we know
In this, our twilight life below;
Some fragments of earth's paltry joys,
A handful of its broken toys!

How calm thy lot, forever blest;
How exquisite thy happy rest!
How changeless, joyful, and serene,
Compared with what thy lot had been
With us, whose fleeting, clouded joys
Are at their best but broken toys!

—J. H. in Chambers's Journal.

The Poster Knight to His Lady.

Oh! prithee, swing thy casement wide
And listen, gentle maid,
While I, thy poster knight, twang forth
A poster serenade.

The dark-mauve sun has sunk to rest
Behind the square red hill;
No more the orange ostrich struts
Beside the yellow rill.

The pale-blue cows with coral eyes
Have left the sable lawn:
And all the dainty purple sheep,
They too, beloved, have gone.

Cavorting through the chocolate hedge,
No ramphorycus comes;
From yonder plum tree none essay
To pluck the curly plums.

Then haste, I pray thee, loved one, haste!
Bind up that Nile-green tress;
Enhance thy beauteous angles by
Thy most composite dress.

Then forth into the Beardsley night
We'll issue hand in hand,
To plight our fin-de-siècle vows
In dreaming Poster Land.

—SCHUYLER KING in Puck.

A number of unpublished letters by Mme. de Staël have been found which were addressed to the Czar Alexander I. Another discovery is a number of letters which were sent to Bonstad.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

We have before this called attention to the value of the unpublished works of Edward Gibbon. By arrangement with John Murray the Messrs. Scribner will issue this important work, in three volumes, and these will include biographies, correspondence, &c., printed verbatim from the manuscripts in the possession of the Earl of Sheffield.

The American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia will have ready this Autumn Augustus H. Strong's "The Great Poets and Their Theology."

For the coming season Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce in history and biography "A History of Ancient People," by Prof Willis Broughton; "Bertrand de Gueselon," by Enoch Vine Stoddard; the sixth volume of H. D. Traill's "History of Social Life in England"; "The Historical Development of Modern Europe," by Charles M. Andrews; "Life and Letters of Prof. Byron Caldwell Smith," by D. O. Kellog; "American Orations"; "The Story of British Rule in India," by R. W. Frazer, and "The Story of Modern France," by André Le Bon. In the Heroes of the Nations Series the new additions will be "Robert Bruce," "Hannibal," "The Cid Campeador," "Ulysses S. Grant," and "Robert E Lee."

For the close of this month Harper's Weekly will have an elaborately illustrated article on the new plans for rapid transit for New York City. For frontispiece M. W. A. Rogers has drawn a fine picture of the signing of the treaty of peace between England and the United States.

Who could write "A Day with the President at His Desk" but a President? That is the title of an article to be written by ex-President Harrison for The Ladies' Home Journal. The series Mr. Harrison will write is to contain "The Social Life of the President," and all the papers are to be illustrated.

Mr. Frederick Leake's "Historic Bubbles" is the latest of the books issued by the Riggs Printing and Publishing Company of Albany.

Mrs. Lanier has prepared a new edition of her husband's, Sidney Lanier's, "The English Novel," and there will be in it passages not included in the first issue. The Messrs. Scribner will publish it shortly. The same house has ready Prof. Charles F. Kent's second volume of the "History of the Hebrew People."

"The Constable of Zenda" follows naturally "The Prisoner of Zenda," and Mr. Anthony Hope so has a continuation of his first delightful book. The right to publish "The Constable of Zenda" in serial form has been secured by McClure's Magazine.

"The New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations," by J. K. Hoyt, has just been issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Mr. H. W. Hagemann of 160 Fifth Avenue offers some rare and very choice books, such as a Beaumont and Fletcher of 1778, with the Groote book plate; Mrs. Aphra Behn's poems, with some songs of 1685; the "Galeria Farnese," "The Gallerie de la Duchesse de Berry," and Guicciardini's "Historie of the Warres of Italy," with many other interesting volumes.

In fiction Messrs. Putnam's Sons announce as nearly ready "The Affair Next Door," by Anna Katharine Green, and "In the Crucible," by Grace Denio Litchfield.

If our sources of information are to be relied on, we are to expect certain opuscules with peculiar names, such as "The Green Monkey," "The Purple Giraffe," and "The Blue Rat."

The Atlantic Monthly for February will contain Mr. E. L. Godkin's "Democratic Tendencies," President D. C. Gilman's "The Peabody Educational Fund," Paul Leicester Ford's new chapters of the "Story of an Untold Love," President Eliot's "The Study of American Liquor Laws," Charles Egbert Craddock's fifth chapter of "The Juggler," Prof. Gildersleeve's "My Sixty Days in Greece," and articles by Chapman, Higginson, Cecelia Waern, and Van Brunt.

Lord Roberts as an author has met with distinguished success, just as triumphant as when he bounced into Kabul, only he, or rather his book, has been captured. In a week after the publication of his "Forty-one Years in India" three editions had been taken by storm by the public.

Mr. Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" in Spanish is delighting South Americans.

What kind of an incident is this? And how does it touch the reader, though he may care for everything Lamb wrote or did? Lamb worried about three pence halfpenny he had lost, and the money was found "in a coat which Lamb had left behind him."

"The Thackerays in India," by Sir William Wilson Hunter, has just been published by Mr. Henry Froude of the Oxford Press. It seems that the Thackerays were important civil officers in Bengal, and had done much to build up British empire in the East. We know of Thackeray's birth in India, and how familiar he was with the pagoda tree.

For St. Nicholas Francis Courtenay Baylor has written a serial the name of which is "Miss Nina Barrow." The first part of this story will appear in the February number.

A new and what is reported to be a very popular volume is Ouida's "Le Solve." Ouida's topic is entirely Italian, and she shows how conditions have helped to render the peasants brutal and ignorant. Sometimes Ouida is right and as often wrong, carried away as she is by her impulses.

One of the great successes in Paris is the "Fabies de La Fontaine," with the charming illustrations which Boutet de Monvel has added to the book. Another popular work in France is Père Didon's "Vie de Jésus."

Capt. Coignet was a soldier who carried a musket in the wars of Napoleon, and he wrote his personal adventures. He was at Marengo and Wagram. The book has been always a popular one in France. The Messrs. Chatto will publish a translation.

In the February number of Scribner's is an article by Judge Robert C. Cornell giving his experiences in the New York courts.

There is to be another "Vasari's Lives of the Painters." Mr. Horatio Brown, who wrote the life of John Addington Symonds, is to translate it.

Max Müller's new book, "Contributions to the Science of Mythology," is in preparation. When this work is finished, it may be said that the plans proposed by Max Müller thirty years ago are fully rounded out.

The Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, has just completed a new, revised, and amplified edition of his "Monetary Systems of the World." The publisher is Charles H. Nicoll. This work, which is the result of much toil, concludes with our currency operations to the close of 1896. For the full understanding of the financial conditions of the United States, or of any other country, "The Monetary Systems of the World" will be found of great value. Mr. Muhleman's thorough acquaintance with financial matters makes the figures he presents authoritative.

In Harper's Round Table there are to be six contributions from the pen of Theodore Roosevelt, the topic being "Big Game Hunting." The first installment, which appeared on the 19th in The Round Table, was "A Christmas Buck."

McClure's Magazine for February will have a poem by Rudyard Kipling, a paper by H. J. W. Dam on "The Making of the Bible," one by Hamlin Garland on "Gen. Grant During the War with Mexico," and Mr. Charles Henry Hart will give the history of the portraits of Washington.

Lessons of the Sewall Sale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate THE TIMES upon its particularly full and particularly accurate reports of the Sewall library sale. Accuracy in such matters (as any bookman will testify) is of rare occurrence, and your new departure is indeed refreshing. It establishes THE TIMES as the bookman's paper par excellence.

A word en passant as to one lesson the Sewall sale teaches. It has been the fashion to say that "classics" have dropped greatly in value for many years and have become little better than so much lumber. This is not and never has been true. First editions, those noted for their typographical beauty, or other issues of the works of classic-writers which for one reason or another are of interest to collectors of books, have always commanded high prices—as in the later part of the Sewall sale—and always will. The prices of to-day are higher than they have ever been. An editio princeps of Virgil, of Homer, of any of the great writers of antiquity will bring more money to-day than ever before. Those editions of the classics which have dropped in price (I will not say value) are the scholarly and accurate issues of the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth. Such editions, produced at great labor and expense, unexceled today for their critical rendition of the texts and published at high prices, have indeed fallen to a low ebb. That this will not always be the case I am perfectly certain, and in my opinion the prudent collector will secure to-day such editions as are of intrinsic value, at their present nominal prices, that to-morrow he may rejoice. Are there no wise virgins in the land? Yours truly,

A. J. BOWDEN.

New York, Jan. 22, 1897.

THE SEWALL SALE.

Last of the Collection Disposed Of—The Total Proceeds for All the Parts.

The last of the Henry P. Sewall collection of rare books was sold yesterday at the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue. The sale has engaged the interest of book collectors since November, when the first section of the library was sold, and has been attended by representatives of many of the book publishing and selling concerns.

Mr. Sewall began his collection about thirty years ago, before the custom was general among wealthy men of literary tastes. He had rare opportunities to gather the early editions, and secured many valuable examples of the ancient classics and English literature. From his library he has been judged as an omnivorous buyer who gathered, without much regard to their prospective value, specimens of first editions, original manuscripts, prints, and bindings. While the collectors found much of value in the library and paid good prices for many volumes, the greater part of the collection went into the book stores at nominal figures.

The 4,188 lots in the collection brought in round figures $31,247. The collection was catalogued alphabetically and divided into three parts. The first two parts brought $9,000 each, and the last part $13,247. The aggregate selling value of the last part was enhanced by seventy-one lots of Shakespeariana and valuable early editions of Edmund Spenser, Virgil, &c.

The first four folio editions of Shakespeare in the Sewall collection were defective, and sold for very much less than perfect copies are worth. The first folio edition sold in this sale for $500. A perfect copy in the Brayton Ives collection five years ago brought about $4,200, and others have sold at private sale as high as $6,000. One of the notable sales was a copy of S. Spooner's "Dictionary of Artists," with 2,814 engravings interleaved. It brought $624.

The feature of yesterday's sale was a series of manuscript documents, comprising writs, records of testimony, petitions to the Council, &c., from 1659 to 1680, relative to proceedings against witchcraft at Newbury, Mass. There were forty-four of these documents, collected by Samuel G. Drake of Boston. The chief bidders for this lot were Dodd, Mead & Co., and George D. Smith, and it was finally secured by Mr. Smith for $710.

The following were the principal sales made yesterday:

Virgilius. Opera Heynii. Three vols., half morocco, by R. W. Smith, Milan, 1819—$37.50.

Virgilius. Pepius Virtutum Romanarum in Aenea Virgilhano, ejusque rebus fortiter gestis; inventione G. J. Langii; opera G. C. Eimmarti. Fifty-one fine full-page engravings on copper, illustrating incidents in the Aeneid. Noribergae, 1668—$18.

Voltaire. La Pucelle d'Orleans. Poeme en vingt un chants. A fine plate to each canto, and frontispiece. Two vols. in one. London, 1780—$35.

Voltaire. Proofs of prints for English edition of his works; also 50 fine portraits of English and French authors, statesmen, &c., from various works, 106 in all. London, n. d.—$15.

Wadsworth, Benjamin. Tracts on Early Piety, 1702; Wonders of Divine Goodness, 1702; The Cambridge Platform, 1680. Boston—$35.

Waker, Edmund, poems, &c., written upon several occasions and to several persons. London, 1664—$17.50.

Waller, Edmund, The Works of, in verse and prose; published by Mr. Fenton; fine portrait by Vertue, and other portraits, some extra; R. G. White's copy, with his autograph. London, 1729—$14.

Waller, Edmund, Pompey the Great, a tragedy, translated out of French. London, 1664—$15.

Waller, Edmund, and S. Godolphin, The Passion of Dido for Aeneas, translated from the Fourth Book of Virgil's Aeneid, Heber's copy. London, 1658—$16.

Walpole, Horace. Aedes Walpolianae, Catalogue of all the pictures (with descriptions) at Houghton Hall, with portraits by Vertue, and the prices affixed in writing at which each picture was valued to the Empress of Russia. Extra-illustrated with thirty-eight engravings from the pictures, some proofs. London, 1752—$12.

Walpole, Horace. Fugitive pieces in verse and prose. Presentation copy. The eighth book, published at the famous Strawberry Hill Press. Only 200 printed. George Steevens's copy, with autograph. 1758—$25.

Walpole, Horace. Anecdotes of Painters and Engravers in England. First edition. 5 vols. Strawberry Hill, 1762-1771—$25.

Walpole, Horace. Anecdotes of Painting in England. Many portraits. Second edition. With supplement and Vertue's engravings. 5 vols. in three. Strawberry Hill, 1765—$10.26.

Walpole, Horace. Essay on Modern Gardening, with the French translation. Strawberry Hill, 1785—$10.35.

Walter, Richard. A Voyage Round the World in the years 1740-44, by George Anson, Esq., commander of a squadron of his Majesty's ships sent upon an expedition to the South Seas. 42 copper-plates. London, 1748—$10.50.

Walton, Isaac. Life of Mr. Richard Hooker, with Isaac Walton's MS. corrections and eight different pages of the text. First edition. London, 1665—$25.

Walton, Isaac. Life of Bishop Sanderson. Fine portrait by White; (with Sanderson's judgment concerning submission to the usurpers in same volume.) Large paper, 12mo, calf, by C. Murton. Mitford's copy. London, 1678—$12.

Walton, Isaac. The Complete Angler, the second edition, much enlarged. Title in fac simile. The Rev. H. S. Cotton's copy, with his full-name book-plate and his autograph. London, 1655—$50.

Walton, Isaac. The Universal Angler, with Charles Cotton's Compleat Angler and Robert Venables' Experienced Angler. Fifth edition of Walton, first of Cotton, and fourth of Venables. With all the titles. 12mo, calf, (somewhat stained.) London, 1676—$22.

Walton, Isaac. The Compleat Angler. Fourth edition, much enlarged and corrected; (some headlines and title cut.) London, 1668—$11.

Walton and Cotton. The Complete Angler. With lives of the authors and notes by Sir John Hawkins. Illustrated, and with thirty-six fine plates inserted. 8vo, polished calf, by Rivière. Bagster, London, 1808—$10.50.

Walton and Cotton. The Complete Angler. Pickering's small edition. 18mo, half-crushed levant morocco, uncut, by Mansell. London, 1826—$7.50.

Walton and Cotton. The Complete Angler. Edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. Two volumes. Uncut copy of the original issue of this edition. William Pickering, London, 1836—$48.

Walton and Cotton. The Complete Angler. Major's fourth edition, with additional notes, &c., and an entire new set of eighty-six engravings on copper and wood. Large paper. This copy has Joseph Gault's arms on fly leaves, in four styles. 8vo, levant morocco, by Rivière. London, 1844—$10.

Walton and Cotton. The Complete Angler. Edited by Rev. Dr. Bethune. A copy with a duplicate proof set of the plates and extra illustrated, with sixty appropriate engravings inserted. New York, 1847—$32.

Wilson, Thomas. Catalogue Raisonné of an Amateur's Select Collection of Engravings. With illustrations by Cruikshank, Howard, and others. 4to, morocco joints, by Pawson & Nicholson. Privately printed. An extra-illustrated copy, with 107 prints after the old masters. The prints cost Mr. Sewall over $250. London, 1828—$100.

Wilson, Thomas. Catalogue Raisonné of an Amateur, (of ancient prints.) Illustrated with 206 suitable prints. The prints used in this volume were estimated by Mr. Sewall at $400. 4to, levant morocco, by T. Aitken. London, 1828—$260.

Whole Duty of Man, The. First edition. London, 1673—$12.50.

Wierix, Antoine. Figures of the Saviour, the Apostles, and Principal Saints. With two other plates, twenty-seven in all. No date, (about 1590)—$14.

Wierix, Antoine. Series of Prints by Wierix and others of the School. Thirty-one plates by Wierix, thirty-two by Mallory, ten by Van Merlen, and others by Sadeler, &c., ninety-one in all. From John Allan's collection. (About 1610)—$25.

Wither, George. A Collection of Emblems, both ancient and modern, quickened with metrical illustrations, both moral and divine, and disposed into lotteries. Emblems engraved by C. De Passe, with a fine frontispiece by Marshall, and Wither's portrait. London, 1635, $27.

Wither, George. Vox Pacifica, a voice tending to the pacification of God's wrath, directed to the King, Parliament, and people of these islands, in verse. Small 8vo, new morocco, by Murton. London, 1645, $15.

Wither, George. Speculum Speculativum, or a Considering Glass, an Inspection Into the Present and Late Sad Condition of These Nations, in verse. Jolley's copy, with autograph. London, 1660, $8.50.

Winthrop, John. History of New England from 1630 to 1649, edited by James Savage. Two vols., 8vo, half morocco, uncut, by R. W. Smith. Boston, 1853—$17.

Wither, George. A Preparation to the Psalter in Prose and Verse. Engraved title by Francis Delaram. Lord Hampton's copy. Rare. London, 1619—$12.50.

Wylson, Thomas. The Three Orations of Demosthenes Against King Philip. Englished out of the Greeke. London, 1570, $30.

Wynken de Worde. Liber Festivalis, Booke Called the Festivell, printed by Wynken de Worde. London, circa 1,500, $12.50.

Wynkyn de Worde. Chronycle of England. Quarto, calf, by W. Pratt. London, 1520, $16.

Wynkyn de Worde. Latin Accidence. London. Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1522, $34.

Shakespeare, W. The Late and Much Admired Play called Pericles, Prince of Tyre. Printed at London by Thomas Cotes, 1635—$65.

Wordsworth, William. Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816, with other short pieces. First edition. J. Payne Collier's autograph. London, 1816—$11.50.

Worlidge, Thomas. Etchings of Antique Gems. With impressions of the numerous plates and proof portrait of Worlidge. Subscriber's copy. London, 1768—$13.

Wotton, Sir Henry. Reliquiae Wottonianae. Portrait by Lombart. First edition. Two vols. London, 1651—$15.

Wotton, Sir Henry. Reliquiae Wottonianae: a collection of lives, letters, poems, &c., of sundry personages by the curious pencil of the ever-memorable Sir Henry Wotton, Kt., late Provost of Eton College. Second Edition. 12mo, calf, by Rivière. London, 1654—$7.25.

Wits' Recreation, selected from the finest Fancies of Modern Muses. With frontispiece by Marshall, and explanatory page; first edition. London, 1640—$17.

Wolsey, Thomas. The Memoirs of Cardinal Wolsey, with remarks on his rise and fall. With Cecil's memorial to Queen Elizabeth to prevent her Majesty's being engrossed by any particular favorite. London, 1706—$8.25.

Ward, Nathaniel. The Simple Cobbler of Agawam in America, &c. Third edition, with additions. London, 1647—$19.50.

Warren, J. L. A guide to the study of book-plates. Two extra illustrations. London, 1880—$8.50.

Walton, Thomas. History of English Poetry, from the eleventh to the eighteenth century. With notes by Ritson, Ashby, and others, and three dissertations on the origin of romantic fiction, introduction of learning in England, and the Gesta Romanorum. 3 vols. 8vo, tree calf, marbled edges, by Rivière. London, 1840—$10.50.

Wat Tyler. The Idol of the Clownes; or, Insurrection of Wat the Tyler. 16mo, calf, gilt, by Roger Payne, (worn.) London, 1654—$10.50.

Watts, Isaac. Horae Lyricae, in Ten Books: Songs, and Sacred to Devotion; Odes, Elegys, &c. (Much stained.) First edition. London, 1706—$12.50.

Watts, Isaac. Psalms of David. 12mo, morocco, by Jenkins & Cecil. First edition. London, 1719—$21.

Watts, Isaac. Catechism. First edition. London, 1730—$9.

Webster, John. The Devil's Law Case: a New Trage-comedy. London, 1623, $16.

Webster, John. The White Devil: Tragedy. Second edition. London, 1631, $12.

Wells, N. A. The Picturesque Antiquities of Spain. With illustrations engraved on steel. London, 1846, $9.50.

Westminster Assembly. The Confession of Faith. With extensive notes. Printed and sold by B. Franklin, Philadelphia, 1744, $12.